



IC-ASEAN

International Conference on ASEAN

"TOWARDS A BETTER ASEAN"



Padang, 4 - 6 September 2019

Convention Hall, Universitas Andalas

LAPORAN KEGIATAN

Disusun oleh Pusat Studi ASEAN Universitas Andalas

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I. PENDAHULUAN

A. Latar Belakang

Sejak pendiriannya sebagai organisasi regional pada tahun 1967, ASEAN telah memegang peran signifikan dalam isu regional, namun juga telah memberikan kontribusi penting dalam dinamika arena internasional. Tidak dapat dipungkiri bahwa ASEAN mampu mempertahankan hubungan baik antarnegara anggotanya. Lebih jauh, ASEAN terus memperkuat relasi anggotanya melalui agenda Komunitas ASEAN yang merupakan rencana utama untuk menciptakan kawasan Asia Tenggara yang lebih terintegrasi. Hal ini dituangkan dalam motonya “One Vision, One Identity and One Community”. Pada level internasional, fungsi ASEAN terkait erat dengan Piagam PBB dikarenakan fokus ASEAN pada beragam isu seperti perdamaian, keamanan, lingkungan dan kerja sama. Kendati muncul ramalan mengenai kehancurannya, ASEAN tetap bertahan. Setelah lebih dari 50 tahun berdiri, ASEAN telah berkembang secara signifikan dan mencapai berbagai kesuksesan. Hal ini merupakan pencapaian mengagumkan, mengingat pada saat pendiriannya, Negara Anggota ASEAN sedang mengalami beragam masalah internal maupun sedang melalui ketegangan dengan Negara Anggota lain.

Dari sisi ekonomi, ASEAN sendiri merupakan pasar yang cukup besar, dengan populasi yang diperkirakan mencapai 639 juta orang (berada di antara EU dengan jumlah 511 juta orang dan India dengan 1.324 juta orang). Hal ini mampu mendorong pertumbuhan ekonomi sebesar 5,2% (2016 - 2020) dengan total GDP 2.555 miliar Dolar Amerika yang diperkirakan akan mencapai 10 miliar Dolar Amerika pada tahun 2030. Sebagai komunitas paling beragam di dunia; ASEAN merupakan "rumah" untuk lebih dari 600 juta orang (di antaranya 240 juta Muslim, 140 juta orang beragama Budha, 130 juta Kristiani dan 7 juta orang beragama Hindu, “ASEAN telah membawa kedamaian dan kesejahteraan ke kawasan yang bermasalah, menciptakan keselarasan di area paling beragam di bumi dan membawa harapan untuk banyak orang”. (Kishore Mahbubani and Kristen Tang).

ASEAN juga telah mencapai kesuksesan di bidang politik dan keamanan, salah satunya melalui promosi kerja sama serta diskusi terkait keamanan. Terbukti, jumlah pihak eksternal yang membangun kerja sama dengan ASEAN

terkait isu ini meningkat. Di bidang sosial dan budaya, ASEAN secara konsisten membangun berbagai kegiatan yang berhubungan dengan pendidikan, hak-hak kemanusiaan, bantuan bencana, isu terkait wanita dan anak-anak, kesehatan, serta lingkungan. ASEAN Coordinating Centre for Humanitarian Assistance (AHA Centre) juga memegang peran penting dalam menyediakan bantuan kemanusiaan untuk bencana yang terjadi di kawasan tersebut. Hal-hal tersebut membuktikan bahwa ASEAN telah berupaya maksimal untuk mencapai keadaan politik, kemanan, sosial dan budaya yang lebih maju di kawasan Asia Tenggara.

Sebagai tambahan, ASEAN bangga terhadap perannya sebagai komunitas yang memberikan kesempatan kepada penduduknya serta masyarakat global. Untuk mencapai hal ini, ASEAN telah mengadakan berbagai forum serta menghasilkan beberapa kesepakatan. Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in Southeast Asia (TAC) merupakan perjanjian antara Negara Anggotanya dan 20 pihak eksternal yang fokus pada mempertahankan perdamaian di Asia Tenggara. Deklarasi Conduct of Parties in the South China Sea (DOC) pada tahun 2002 dan Code of Conduct in the South China Sea (COC) menjadi panduan bagi ASEAN dan Cina dalam menyelesaikan konflik kawasan. Stabilitas kawasan semakin diperkuat dengan adanya Treaty on the Southeast Asia Nuclear Weapon-Free Zone (SEANWFZ) yang juga menjadi kerangka untuk perlindungan lingkungan dari polusi dan bahaya radioaktif serta limbah beracun. ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA) dan ASEAN Economic Community (AEC) memperlihatkan keseriusan ASEAN terkait stabilitas serta pertumbuhan ekonomi kawasan.

ASEAN telah menghasilkan rencana terbaru untuk masa depannya: *roadmap* menuju ASEAN Community Vision 2025. Berangkat dari kesuksesan rencana utama sebelumnya, ASEAN Community Vision 2025 kembali menekankan pentingnya Komunitas Asia Tenggara yang terintegrasi. Pada 2025, Komunitas Politik-Keamanan ASEAN "akan menjadi komunitas yang bersatu, inklusif dan kuat". Komunitas Ekonomi ASEAN "akan menjadi komunitas yang terintegrasi dan kohesif; kompetitif, inovatif dan dinamis; dengan peningkatan konektivitas dan kerja sama sektoral; dan komunitas yang lebih tangguh, inklusif, dan berorientasi dan berpusat pada manusia serta terintegrasi dengan ekonomi global". Komunitas Sosial-Budayanya "akan menjadi komunitas yang lebih terlibat, berbasis manfaat, inklusif, berkelanjutan, tangguh, dan dinamis. Untuk mencapai ini, ASEAN Connectivity 2025 diciptakan untuk mendukung visi 2025.

Konektivitas ASEAN mencakup tiga bidang utama yaitu Konektivitas Fisik, Konektivitas Institusional, Konektivitas Antarmasyarakat.

Perjuangan ASEAN - bersama dengan upaya, tantangan dan keberhasilannya telah mengantarkannya ke satu visi bersama "Komunitas ASEAN 2015" yang diluncurkan pada 2015 dengan tiga pilar komunitas: Komunitas Politik-Keamanan, Komunitas Ekonomi, dan Komunitas Sosial Budaya. Tujuannya sederhana namun sangat penting; untuk membangun komunitas Asia Tenggara yang terintegrasi, damai dan stabil. Lebih dari setengah dekade sejak berdirinya ASEAN dan hampir lima tahun telah berlalu sejak kelahiran Komunitas ASEAN 2015, dan meskipun prestasi tinggi, masalah dan tantangan masih muncul. Kritik atas kemajuan ASEAN yang lambat bersama dengan kurangnya fokus dalam tindakan dan pelaksanaan proyek membuktikan bahwa ASEAN masih memiliki banyak tantangan. Sebagai organisasi regional, ASEAN memiliki beberapa tantangan besar yang perlu diatasi. Secara internal, ASEAN masih berjuang dengan masalah pengambilan keputusan. Seperti dilaporkan oleh UNCTAD pada 2017, partisipasi rakyat dalam proses pengambilan keputusan masih dianggap rendah meskipun beberapa Negara Anggota mengadopsi sistem demokrasi; rakyat tidak memiliki keterlibatan langsung dalam masalah ini. Selain itu, Sekretariat ASEAN sebagai bagian penting dari organisasi memiliki masalah utama dengan dana terbatas untuk melaksanakan proyek.

Beberapa praktisi dan akademisi percaya bahwa kekuatan Sekretariat ASEAN masih lemah dalam forum. Secara eksternal, ASEAN masih menghadapi masalah keamanan tinggi terkait sengketa Laut Cina Selatan yang terjadi di kawasan tersebut. Konflik menjadi problematis karena melibatkan aktor-aktor eksternal, Cina dan Amerika Serikat dan langkah-langkah militeristik. Peran ASEAN sangat dituntut dan organisasi harus "tetap lebih bersatu" dan "tetap bebas dari manipulasi psikologis" - sebuah harapan yang sering ditekankan pada ASEAN. ASEAN adalah kekuatan dinamis yang mempertahankan pertumbuhannya di tengah berbagai kendala dan masalah. Setelah menyelesaikan periode pertama visinya sebagai komunitas kawasan terpadu (Komunitas ASEAN 2015), ASEAN kini sedang mempersiapkan peluncuran Visi Komunitas ASEAN 2025, didukung oleh Konektivitas ASEAN 2025.

Pusat Studi ASEAN (PSA) Universitas Andalas merupakan salah satu dari 57 PSA di berbagai Perguruan Tinggi Indonesia yang bekerja sama dengan

Direktorat Kerja Sama ASEAN, Kementerian Luar Negeri. Kerja sama tersebut meliputi bidang pendidikan seperti pelatihan dan seminar, pengabdian kepada masyarakat, riset, konsultasi, publikasi dan hal-hal lain terkait dengan isu ASEAN. Sebagai bagian dari jaringan yang berusaha untuk mempertahankan dan menyebarkan semangat ASEAN kepada rakyat, PSA Universitas Andalas menyelenggarakan konferensi internasional mengenai ASEAN (the International Conference on ASEAN) dengan mengundang serta mengajak akademisi serta praktisi yang bergerak di bidang ASEAN untuk bersama-sama berbagi ilmu serta pengalaman, dengan tujuan untuk menciptakan ASEAN yang lebih baik.

Pusat Studi ASEAN (PSA) percaya bahwa masa transisi ini adalah saat yang paling tepat untuk mengevaluasi tindakan masa lalu, membahas permasalahan terkini dan memberikan pandangan untuk masa depan ASEAN melalui Konferensi Internasional tentang ASEAN (IC-ASEAN). Hal ini menjadi lebih signifikan dikarenakan sebelumnya, pertemuan untuk membahas ASEAN pada umumnya tidak pernah mencapai jumlah peserta yang besar serta dilakukan di level terbatas di tingkat ahli tanpa memberikan ruang untuk masyarakat umum untuk ikut serta.

B. Tujuan Kegiatan

The International Conference on ASEAN merupakan forum untuk akademisi dan praktisi yang memiliki tujuan sebagai berikut:

1. Untuk menjadi wadah diskusi isu-isu ASEAN,
2. Untuk memperdalam dan saling berbagi pemahaman serta perspektif mengenai ASEAN,
3. Untuk merefleksikan tantangan, kesuksesan serta *best practices* dari ASEAN Community 2015,
4. Secara umum untuk menggarisbawahi isu-isu penting serta mencari solusi untuk tantangan, namun khususnya isu-isu terkait ASEAN Community 2015,
5. Untuk menjadi wadah diskusi mendalam mengenai harapan ASEAN Community 2025,
6. Untuk menyelaraskan peran serta kontribusi Negara Anggota terhadap ASEAN Connectivity 2025 dan area kuncinya,
7. Untuk mempersiapkan ringkasan kebijakan bagi organisasi maupun institusi dari Negara Anggota, terkait isu-isu ASEAN.

Secara umum, hampir seluruh tujuan tersebut mampu tercapai dalam penyelenggaraan IC-ASEAN 2019. Isu-isu yang dibahas dalam konferensi terkait berbagai tantangan di masa lalu dan yang saat ini dihadapi ASEAN seperti isu keamanan, konflik, ekonomi, kesehatan, perindustrian, bencana serta sosial. Lebih jauh lagi, terdapat berbagai pembahasan mengenai masa depan serta harapan untuk ASEAN contohnya mengenai roadmap ASEAN 2025, teknologi, pariwisata serta pertanian. Walaupun IC-ASEAN yang pertama diselenggarakan ini mampu mencapai sebagian besar dari tujuannya, namun masih belum dapat mengambil peran lebih besar seperti dalam menghasilkan ringkasan saran kebijakan terpadu untuk ASEAN maupun Negara anggotanya.

II. WAKTU DAN TEMPAT PELAKSANAAN KEGIATAN

The International Conference on ASEAN dilangsungkan selama dua hari dan diiringi dengan kegiatan pembukaan yang dilakukan di Aula Gubernur Sumatera Barat. Berikut detail konferensi IC-ASEAN:

1. Pembukaan IC-ASEAN

Hari/Tanggal : Rabu, 4 September 2019
Waktu : 19.00 – 22.00 WIB
Tempat : Aula Gubernur Sumatera Barat
Peserta : Gubernur Sumatera Barat, Peserta IC-ASEAN, tamu undangan, *keynote speakers* serta panitia (berjumlah lebih kurang 300 orang)

2. Hari I konferensi

Hari/Tanggal : Kamis, 5 September 2019
Waktu : 08.00 – 17.00 WIB
Tempat : Convention Hall, Universitas Andalas
Kegiatan : a. Keynote speech
b. Sesi paralel: Panel 1, Panel 2, Panel 3, Panel 4

3. Hari II konferensi

Hari/Tanggal : Jumat, 6 September 2019
Waktu : 08.00 – 16.30 WIB
Tempat : Convention Hall, Universitas Andalas
Kegiatan : a. Keynote speech
b. Sesi paralel: Panel 1, Panel 2, Panel 3, Panel 4
c. Penutupan konferensi

Pelaksanaan konferensi di hari pertama dan kedua sudah sesuai jadwal, walaupun konferensi dibuka terlambat lima menit di kedua hari tersebut. Namun untuk selebihnya, seperti sesi pembicara utama dan pelaksanaan panel sudah sesuai dengan jadwal. Terdapat perbedaan waktu selesai sesi panel di hari kedua, yaitu Panel 1 dan Panel 2 selesai lebih awal 30 menit dibandingkan Panel 3 dan 4 dikarenakan ada beberapa peserta panel hari kedua sudah pindah presentasi ke hari pertama konferensi.

III. PESERTA KEGIATAN

A. Peserta Konferensi

Pendaftar konferensi yang konfirmasi hadir beberapa kali mengalami perubahan, namun sehari sebelum konferensi jumlah terakhir adalah 155 orang, 68 di antaranya berasal dari berbagai perguruan tinggi di luar Universitas Andalas. Pendaftar tersebut berupa *author* serta *co-author* dari abstrak yang diusulkan ke IC-ASEAN. Dari keseluruhan peserta, ada 131 abstrak yang dijadwalkan untuk dipresentasikan selama dua hari konferensi berlangsung (Lampiran Jadwal Panel). Berikut rincian pendaftaran peserta yang konfirmasi beserta institusi asalnya:

Tabel 3.1. Jumlah Peserta IC-ASEAN 2019 per Institusi

No.	INSTITUSI ASAL PESERTA	NEGARA ASAL	JUMLAH PESERTA
1	Universitas Sriwijaya	Indonesia	8
2	Universiats Jambi	Indonesia	7
3	Universitas Indonesia	Indonesia	1
4	President University	Indonesia	1
5	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	Malaysia	6
6	Universitas Jember	Indonesia	4
7	Universitas Airlangga	Indonesia	1
8	Universitas Islam Riau	Indonesia	5
9	Universitas Cenderawasih	Indonesia	1
10	UPN Veteran Yogyakarta	Indonesia	1
11	Universitas Diponegoro	Indonesia	1
12	Universitas Pasir Pengaraian	Indonesia	1
13	Universitas Pamulang	Indonesia	2
14	Universitas Singaperbangsa	Indonesia	2
15	Universitas Siliwangi	Indonesia	3
16	Universitas Samudra	Indonesia	2
17	Universitas BINUS	Indonesia	2
18	Universitas Prasetya Mulya	Indonesia	1

19	UPN Veteran Jakarta	Indonesia	1
20	Universitas Kristen Indonesia	Indonesia	1
21	Universitas Darussalam Gontor	Indonesia	2
22	Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta	Indonesia	1
23	Universitas Potensi Utama	Indonesia	1
24	Universitas Negeri Padang	Indonesia	1
25	STISIP Nurdin Hamzah	Indonesia	1
26	Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta	Indonesia	1
27	Universitas Riau	Indonesia	1
28	Universitas Bosowa	Indonesia	1
29	Universitas 11 Maret	Indonesia	1
30	STISIPOL Raja Haji	Indonesia	2
31	Universitas Lampung	Indonesia	1
32	Universiti Sains Malaysia	Indonesia	1
33	Universitas Islam Negeri Imam Bonjol	Indonesia	1
34	Institut Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Jakarta	Indonesia	1
35	Universitas Andalas	Indonesia	88

Beberapa peserta menjadi *invited speaker* untuk konferensi ini. Hal tersebut berarti para peserta ini merupakan perwakilan resmi dari Pusat Studi ASEAN dari Perguruan Tinggi di Indonesia, atau peserta yang dianggap memiliki keahlian di bidangnya. Para peserta tersebut dibebaskan dari uang pendafatarn konferensi serta mendapatkan pelayanan berupa penjemputan saat kedatangan di kota Padang serta mendapatkan giliran pertama saat presentasi di sesi panel. Berikut daftar peserta yang menjadi invited speakers IC-ASEAN 2019:

1. dr. Mariatul Fadilah, SpDLP, MARS. Ph.D: Ketua Pusat Studi ASEAN Universitas Sriwijaya
2. Dr. Azhar : Ketua Program Studi Ilmu Hubungan Internasional Universitas Sriwijaya
3. Debbie Affianty, M.Si: Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta

4. Dr. Yendi Prayuda: Universitas Islam Riau
5. Wiwiek Rukmi Dwi Astuti, S.IP, M.Si: Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta
6. Drs. Ign. Agung Satyawan, SE, S.Ikom, MSi, PhD: Pusat Studi ASEAN Universitas Sebelas Maret
7. Indra Jaya Wiranata, S.IP, MA: Pusat Studi ASEAN Universitas Lampung
8. Beche Bt. Mama, S.IP, MA: Pusat Studi ASEAN Universitas Bosowa
9. Fitriyani Yuliatwati, M.Si: Pusat Studi ASEAN Universitas Siliwangi

Seluruh *invited speaker* hadir pada saat konferensi dan memberikan presentasinya sesuai jadwal. Selain kesembilan pembicara tersebut, ada satu orang *invited speaker* dari Taiwan, Dr. Syuan-Yuan Chiou, dari Jurusan Sosiologi, National Chengchi Univeristy, Taipei, namun pembicara tersebut berhalangan hadir dikarenakan jadwal yang tidak mendukung.

Jumlah peserta yang hadir pada hari kedua konferensi berkurang dibandingkan hari pertama (Lampiran Absen Peserta). Namun jumlah peserta yang hadir untuk *keynote speech* di hari kedua, yang berasal dari kalangan mahasiswa, meningkat dibandingkan hari pertama. Mahasiswa tersebut berasal dari Jurusan Antropologi (antropologi sosial) dan dari Program Studi Ilmu Hubungan Internasional Universitas Andalas.

B. Pembicara Utama (*Keynote Speaker*)

Untuk memaksimalkan konferensi, panitia mengundang tujuh pembicara utama dari berbagai negara anggota ASEAN. Salah satu pembicara yang diundang dari awal adalah Menteri Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia, Retno Marsudi, namun dikarenakan kepadatan jadwal, maka beliau digantikan oleh Direktur Jenderal Kerja Sama ASEAN, Jose Morato Tavares. Namun dikarenakan alasan yang sama dengan Menteri Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia, Dirjen Kerja Sama ASEAN pun berhalangan hadir sehingga harus digantikan oleh Direktur Kerja Sama Sosial Budaya ASEAN. Berikut daftar *keynote speaker* serta institusi asal dari para pembicara tersebut:

Tabel 3.2. Pembicara Utama IC-ASEAN 2019

No.	NAMA	INSTITUSI	NEGARA
1	Dr. Nur Hassan Wirajuda	Mantan Menteri Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia Periode tahun 2001 - 2009	Indonesia
2	Riaz J. P. Saehu	Direktur Kerja Sama Sosial Budaya ASEAN, Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia	Indonesia
3	Dr. Bruno Jetin	Director Institute of Asian Studies, Universiti Brunei Darussalam	Brunei Darussalam
4	Dr. Helena Varkkey	Department of International and Strategic Studies, Faculty of Arts and Social Science, University of Malaya	Malaysia
5	Prof. Dr. Helmi, M.Sc	Program Studi Agribisnis, Jurusan Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Andalas	Indonesia
6	Prof. Herman Joseph Kraft	Universiti of the Philippines Diliman	Filipina
7	Dr. Kumar Ramakrishna	Head of Policy Studies and Head of National Security Studies Programme, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University	Singapura

IV. PELAKSANAAN KONFERENSI

A. Pembukaan Konferensi Internasional ASEAN (IC-ASEAN)

Pembukaan konferensi dilakukan di Aula Gubernur Sumatera Barat dan dihadiri oleh peserta konferensi, tamu undangan, pembicara utama, panitia konferensi, Dekan Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik Universitas Andalas yang diwakili oleh Wakil Dekan II FISIP, Dr. Indraddin, S.Sos, M.Si, Rektor Universitas Andalas yang diwakili oleh Wakil Rektor III, Prof. Dr. Ir Hermansah, MS. M.Sc. *Opening Ceremony* IC-ASEAN juga dihadiri dan dibuka langsung oleh Gubernur Sumatera Barat, Prof. Dr. Irwan Prayitno, Psi., M.Sc.

Kegiatan yang dilakukan pada tanggal 4 September 2019 ini diikuti oleh hampir 300 orang dan menampilkan berbagai hiburan untuk menyambut para peserta, pembicara utama serta tamu undangan konferensi IC-ASEAN. Peserta konferensi dijemput panitia menggunakan bus dari Gubernur Sumatera Barat di tiga titik yaitu di Hotel Kyriad Bumiminang, Hotel Grand Zuri dan Hotel Ibis Padang. Acara diawali dengan penampilan para penari dari Sanggar Sofiani yang mempersembahkan Tari Manggaro. Kata sambutan resmi kemudian disampaikan oleh Wakil Rektor III Universitas Andalas, Prof. Dr. Ir Hermansah, MS. M.Sc; Direktur Kerja Sama Sosial Budaya ASEAN, Riaz J. P. Saehu; dan Gubernur Sumatera Barat, Prof. Dr. Irwan Prayitno, Psi., M.Sc. Setelah pembukaan resmi, peserta dijamu dengan berbagai hiburan seperti tampilan dari Gubernur Sumatera Barat sendiri melalui alunan lagu serta permainan drum yang diiringi oleh IP Band, yang merupakan grup musik Iwan Prayitno; tampilan dari Wakil Dekan II FISIP UNAND sebagai perwakilan dari peserta yang hadir; serta penutupan berupa Tari Piring dari Sanggar Sofiani. Acara pembukaan IC-ASEAN ditutup dengan acara foto bersama antara Gubernur Sumatera Barat, tamu undangan, pembicara utama, para peserta konferensi serta para panitia.

B. Konferensi Hari I (Kamis, 5 September 2019)

Hari pertama konferensi dimulai pukul 08.00 WIB di Convention Hall Universitas Andalas. Peserta dijemput dari beberapa titik di kota Padang seperti Taman Budaya, Hotel Kyriad Bumiminang, Hotel Grand Zuri serta Hotel Ibis. Kemudian diantarkan langsung ke Universitas Andalas. Kegiatan dimulai dengan melengkapi administrasi peserta di meja registrasi, kemudian peserta diarahkan ke tempat duduk oleh para penanti tamu.

Konferensi hari pertama dibuka pada pukul 09.05 WIB dengan seremonial sederhana berupa kegiatan menyanyikan lagu Kebangsaan Indonesia Raya secara bersama dan suguhan

tarian tradisional yaitu Tari Piring. Setelah penghormatan singkat terhadap tamu undangan dan pembicara utama, acara masuk kepada sesi *keynote speech* yang dimoderatori oleh Prof. Dr. rer. soz. Nursyirwan Effendi, Jurusan Antropologi, Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik, Universitas Andalas.

- **Sesi Pembicara Utama**

Sesi pembicara utama dimulai pada pukul 09.30 WIB dengan penjabaran singkat mengenai CV para pembicara. Pada hari pertama ini, sesi tersebut dibagi ke dalam dua bagian, dengan klasifikasi sebagai berikut:

Tabel 4.1. Sesi Pembicara Utama di Hari I IC-ASEAN 2019

Sesi I	
Moderator	Prof. Dr. rer. soz. Nursyirwan Effendi
Keynote 1	Dr. Nur Hassan Wirajuda, Mantan Menteri Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia Periode tahun 2001 - 2009
Keynote 2	Riaz J. P. Saehu, Direktur Kerja Sama Sosial Budaya ASEAN, Kementerian Luar Negeri Republik Indonesia
Tanya jawab Sesi 1	
Sesi 2	
Moderator	Prof. Dr. rer. soz. Nursyirwan Effendi
Keynote 3	Dr. Helena Varkkey, Department of International and Strategic Studies, Faculty of Arts and Social Science, University of Malaya
Keynote 4	Prof. Dr. Helmi, M.Sc, Program Studi Agribisnis, Jurusan Sosial Ekonomi Pertanian, Fakultas Pertanian, Universitas Andalas
Tanya jawab Sesi 2	

Dr. Nur Hassan Wirajuda sebagai pembicara utama mengusung judul *Transformation of ASEAN into the ASEAN Community: Would an ASEAN Union be a Future Cause of Action?* Dr. Nur Hassan Wirajuda memberikan pandangannya terkait bentuk organisasi ASEAN di masa depan. Dia menekankan bahwa semenjak berdirinya ASEAN hingga sekarang, organisasi regional ini sudah bertransformasi menjadi sebuah komunitas yang

terintegrasi. Kebiasaan negara anggota ASEAN dalam melakukan dialog, diskusi dan musyawarah serta mufakat membantu ASEAN menjadi sebuah komunitas. Meskipun demikian, Dr. Nur Hassan memprediksi bahwa ASEAN di masa depan belum bisa bertransformasi menjadi sebuah *Union* layaknya Uni Eropa. Lebih lanjut, dia berpendapat hal ini terjadi karena tidak ada inisiatif dari para pendiri ASEAN untuk menjadikan organisasi ini sebagai sebuah *Union*. Selain itu, ASEAN juga memiliki latar belakang sejarah yang berbeda dengan negara-negara di Eropa.

Keynote speech selanjutnya berjudul *Advancing the ASEAN identity towards the ASEAN Community Vision 2025* yang disampaikan oleh Direktur Kerja Sama Sosial Budaya ASEAN, Kementerian Luar Negeri Indonesia, Riaz J. P. Saehu. Riaz Januar P. Saehu menekankan mengenai pentingnya peran identitas ASEAN dalam pengembangan ASEAN Community Vision 2025. Secara formal, identitas ASEAN belum pernah didefinisikan dan diadopsi dalam organisasi. Pembentukan ASEAN sebagai komunitas sangat bergantung kepada masing-masing negara. ASEAN dapat menjadi sebuah komunitas apabila negara anggota mampu menyeimbangkan kepentingan nasional dan kepentingan regional. Riaz menyimpulkan bahwa ASEAN sedang berada dalam tahapan pembentukan sebuah organisasi regional berbentuk komunitas.

Speech yang disampaikan oleh Riaz J. P. Saehu merupakan diskusi terakhir untuk sesi pembicara utama yang pertama. Sesi pembicara utama kedua mengundang Dr. Helena Varkkey dan Prof. Dr. Helmi, M.Sc dengan moderator yang sama dengan sesi pertama, Prof. Dr. rer.soz. Nursyirwan Effendi. Dr. Helena Varkkey mengusung topik masalah lingkungan yang menyangkut berbagai negara ASEAN seperti Indonesia dan Malaysia. Pidato Dr. Helena Varkkey berjudul *The Political Future of Haze and Peatlands in Southeast Asia* yang menjelaskan mengenai masalah kabut asap karena kebakaran di lahan gambut yang terjadi di beberapa wilayah di Indonesia. Efek negatif dari kabut asap ini tidak hanya dirasakan di Indonesia namun juga hingga ke negara tetangga seperti Malaysia dan Singapura. Masalah kebakaran hutan ini bukan hanya mengenai isu lingkungan tapi juga sudah masuk ke ranah politik. ASEAN sebagai sebuah organisasi regional juga sudah mengambil langkah nyata dalam upaya penuntasan masalah ini yaitu berupa pembentukan kesepakatan berupa ASEAN's Action on Transboundary Haze Problem.

Sesi keynote di hari pertama konferensi ditutup oleh presentasi Prof. Dr. Helmi, M.Sc yang berjudul *Fostering (substantive) Leading Role of ASEAN Universities in Sustainability Transition and Supporting Delivery of SDGs in the Region*. Prof. Dr. Helmi menekankan mengenai pentingnya peranan ASEAN sebagai sebuah komunitas dalam proses untuk

mewujudkan Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Dia juga menekankan bahwa universitas-universitas di kawasan Asia Tenggara seharusnya mengambil peran aktif dalam upaya pencapaian SDGs tersebut. Secara garis besar ada tiga alasan utama mengapa lembaga pendidikan tinggi melaksanakan perannya yaitu berhubungan mandat universitas berupa penelitian, memproduksi ilmu pengetahuan dan melakukan inovasi. Peran aktif universitas sangat dibutuhkan mengingat ASEAN sedang menghadapi tantangan dari proses transisi keberlangsungan dan perwujudan SDGs.

Sesi keynote berlangsung hingga pukul 12.30 di mana setiap pembicara memiliki 30 menit untuk menyampaikan materinya. Setelah setiap sesi keynote, ada sesi diskusi di mana moderator membuka forum untuk peserta dan kemudian pertanyaan akan dijawab oleh pembicara utama. Ada dua peserta yang mendapatkan kesempatan untuk bertanya di sesi pertama, namun di sesi kedua tidak dibuka sesi pertanyaan dikarenakan waktu sesi keynote sudah selesai.

- **Sesi Panel Paralel**

Terdapat empat sesi panel pada hari pertama konferensi yang dimulai pada pukul 13.30 WIB setelah masa istirahat yang mengikuti sesi pembicara utama. Panel-panel dibagi berdasarkan sub topik IC-ASEAN di mana Panel 1 fokus pada pilar *ASEAN Political-Security Community*, Panel 2 membicarakan mengenai pilar *ASEAN Economic Community*, Panel 3 menitikberatkan kepada pilar *ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community* dan Panel 4 merupakan pengelompokkan bagi topik yang tidak termasuk ke dalam ketiga pilar tersebut (*others*). Jumlah peserta yang presentasi di masing-masing panel berjumlah lebih kurang sama, dengan Panel 1 berjumlah 16 presenter, Panel 2 berjumlah 18 presenter, Panel 3 berjumlah 17 orang dan Panel 4 berjumlah 17 orang (Lampiran Jadwal Panel 1). Namun diakrenakan ada beberapa peserta yang berpindah jadwal dari hari kedua ke hari pertama ataupun sebaliknya, terjadi perubahan di jumlah peserta, yaitu di Panel 2 menjadi 17 peserta (dua peserta di hari pertama pindah ke hari kedua, dan satu peserta tambahan yang tidak konfirmasi kehadiran namun datang di hari konferensi), Panel 3 menjadi 18 orang (satu peserta pindah ke panel 4, satu peserta tambahan yang tidak konfirmasi kehadiran, satu peserta yang pindah dari hari kedua ke hari pertama) dan Panel 4 menjadi 19 peserta (1 peserta pindah dari panel 3, dan 1 peserta pindah dari hari kedua).

C. Konferensi Hari II (Jumat, 6 September 2019)

- **Sesi Pembicara Utama**

Hari kedua konferensi dimulai dengan keynote speech tanpa ada seremonial pembukaan. Pada hari kedua tersebut, keynote speech dimoderatori oleh Ketua Pusat Studi ASEAN Universitas Andalas, Zulkifli Harza, Ph.D. Berikut pembicara utama pada hari kedua IC-ASEAN 2019:

Tabel 4.2. Sesi Pembicara Utama di Hari II IC-ASEAN 2019

Sesi Keynote Hari II	
Moderator	Zulkifli Harza, Ph.D
Keynote 1	Prof. Herman Joseph Kraft, Univerisiti of Phillippines Diliman
Keynote 2	Dr. Bruno Jetin, Director Institute of Asian Studies, Universiti Brunei Darussalam
Keynote 3	Dr. Kumar Ramakrishna, Head of Policy Studies and Head of National Security Studies Programme, S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University
Tanya jawab	

Sama halnya seperti hari pertama, masing-masing pembicara utama diberi waktu 30 menit untuk menyampaikan materinya. Materi Prof. Herman Joseph Kraft berjudul *ASEAN Centrality in the Shifting Geopolitical Context of Southeast Asia* dan mengambil tema mengenai sentralitas ASEAN dalam geopolitik di kawasan Asia Tenggara. Dia menegaskan bahwa negara anggota ASEAN sudah seharusnya berfokus pada isu sentralitas ASEAN karena secara umum negara-negara di Asia semakin meningkatkan kekuatannya di tingkatan global. Lebih lanjut, Prof. Kraft turut menyampaikan prediksinya mengenai arah ASEAN ke depannya dan menjelaskan bahwa sudah seharusnya ASEAN menjadi bagian dari kepentingan nasional masing-masing negara anggota.

Dalam paparannya yang berjudul *Development Gaps in the ASEAN Process of Regionalization*, Dr. Bruno Jetin mendiskusikan mengenai kesenjangan perkembangan di wilayah Asia Tenggara seperti standar hidup yang cukup berbeda di antara negara-negara anggota ASEAN. Perkembangan ekonomi di ASEAN memiliki perbedaan mendasar dengan kawasan Uni Eropa. Sebagai contoh, konsep *single market* di Eropa berbentuk sebuah pasar tunggal yang memiliki konsep berbeda dengan Asia Tenggara. Lebih lanjut Dr. Bruno Jetin

menyampaikan bahwa saat ini mayoritas negara-negara di benua Asia sedang mengalami perlambatan proses perkembangan ekonomi.

Pembicara terakhir untuk sesi keynote di hari kedua adalah Dr. Kumar Ramakhrisna dengan presentasinya yang berjudul *Countering Terrorism through ASEAN Community*. Dr. Kumar Ramakhrisna menyampaikan penelitiannya mengenai peran ASEAN community dalam melawan gerakan terorisme di kawasan Asia Tenggara. Gerakan teroris di berbagai belahan dunia didasari atas berbagai latar belakang, ideologi dan tujuan. ASEAN Community bisa mengambil langkah nyata untuk melawan dan juga mencegah aksi terorisme melalui berbagai cara, salah satunya adalah dengan memperkuat kerja sama di tingkat regional. Selain itu, peran aktor-aktor *non-state* seperti masyarakat sipil dan perusahaan media sosial juga dibutuhkan.

Setelah penyampaian materi, sesi tanya jawab dibuka oleh moderator. Ada dua pertanyaan yang diajukan oleh tamu undangan yaitu Letkol Anis Munandar sebagai perwakilan dari Pangkalan Militer II Padang dan Azwin, S.H., M.H., sebagai perwakilan dari Walikota Padang. Pertanyaan yang diajukan terkait masalah keamanan, lebih spesifiknya mengenai kerja sama militer serta aksi terorisme dalam regional ASEAN. Sesi keynote speaker berakhir pada pukul 11.15 dan dilanjutkan dengan sesi panel.

- **Sesi Panel Paralel**

Sesi panel paralel dimulai pada pukul 11.15 dan disela oleh istirahat siang mulai pukul 12.30 hingga pukul 14.00 WIB. Waktu istirahat tersebut lebih lama dibandingkan konferensi hari pertama diakibatkan adanya istirahat sholat Jumat. Panel dimulai kembali pada pukul 14.00 WIB dengan jumlah panel yang sama dengan panel di hari pertama konferensi yaitu Panel 1 dengan topik *ASEAN Political-Security Community*, Panel 2 mengenai pilar *ASEAN Economic Community*, Panel 3 dengan pilar *ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community* dan Panel 4 untuk topik *others*.

Jumlah presentasi panel hari kedua lebih kurang sama dengan peserta pada hari pertama konferensi. Peserta yang presentasi di Panel 1 berjumlah 15 orang, di Panel 2 berjumlah 15 orang, di Panel 3 berjumlah 15 orang dan di Panel 4 berjumlah 16 orang. Dikarenakan ada peserta yang mengubah jadwal presentasinya, maka jumlah tersebut berubah di Panel 3 menjadi 16 orang dan di Panel 4 menjadi 18 orang. Terjadi perbedaan waktu selesai panel sekitar 30 menit antara Panel 1 dan 2 yang selesai lebih dahulu daripada Panel 3 dan 4.

- **Sesi Penutup**

Sesi penutup the International Conference on ASEAN 2019 dilakukan di Convention Hall Universitas Andalas setelah sesi panel konferensi selesai yaitu pada pukul 16.30 WIB. Penutupan IC-ASEAN dimulai dengan penampilan *tabuah gandang* oleh mahasiswa BSTM Unand. Hiburan ini diikuti oleh kata penutup dari Ketua Pusat Studi ASEAN, Zulkifli Harza, Ph.D. Sebagai akhir dari rangkaian acara penutup IC-ASEAN, panitia melakukan *flash mob* yang kemudian mengikutsertakan peserta konferensi termasuk para pembicara utama. The International Conference on ASEAN diakhiri dengan foto bersama seluruh peserta, panitia, staf LPPM serta para pembicara utama.

V. PENUTUP

Setelah lebih dari enam bulan mempersiapkan IC-ASEAN, panitia merealisasikan konferensi pada tanggal 5-6 September 2019. Walaupun terdapat kendala baik dalam proses persiapan maupun pada saat pelaksanaan konferensi, panitia mampu menyelesaikan masalah dengan baik. Pekerjaan lanjutan dari kepanitiaan adalah untuk pengumpulan dan pemilahan artikel yang akan dicetak dalam prosiding terindeks SCOPUS, prosiding IC-ASEAN atau jurnal UNAND seperti AJIS dan JANTRO.

Namun demikian, ada beberapa saran untuk kegiatan IC-ASEAN tahun-tahun berikutnya. Hal ini berguna agar dapat merealisasikan konferensi internasional yang lebih baik. Menurut divisi sekretariat, proses pendaftaran sebaiknya dilakukan melalui situs konferensi dengan cara yang sederhana dan *user friendly* dan bukan melalui OCS. Hal ini dikarenakan banyak peserta yang kesulitan dalam memahami cara kerja OCS sehingga harus melakukan interaksi yang berulang dengan panitia. Lebih jauh lagi, hal tersebut menimbulkan keengganan dari peserta untuk mendaftar pada konferensi. Bagi panitia, kesulitan dari OCS adalah karena selain masalah yang ditimbulkan di atas, proses penyimpanan data tidak teratur sehingga menciptakan kebingungan dalam proses pendataan peserta. Pekerjaan sekretariat menjadi tidak efektif.

Menurut divisi dokumentasi, kesulitan yang timbul diakibatkan oleh kesalahan proses pencetakan nama-nama peserta di kokarde dan sertifikat. Walaupun panitia sudah mengonfirmasi nama peserta, tetap terjadi kesalahan dalam pencetakan. Saran dari divisi tersebut agar ke depannya, kokarde peserta cukup diisi dengan keterangan *participant* atau *presenter*. Khusus untuk sertifikat, panitia merasa *e-certificate* menjadi solusi untuk kesalahan pencetakan sertifikat serta menjadi alternatif terhadap desakan peserta yang ingin mengambil sertifikat sebelum waktu pembagiannya.

Salah satu kendala yang dihadapi oleh tim acara adalah akses terhadap Convention Hall seperti akses terhadap ruangan dan sound system, terutama untuk proses gladi resik acara. Kendala lain berupa adanya perubahan dalam alokasi konsumsi yang sudah dipesan, dalam proses persiapan, panitia sudah memberikan daftar mengenai kebutuhan konsumsi acara, namun pada kenyataannya, jumlah tersebut tidak sesuai. Kesulitan lain dari panitia adalah untuk alokasi seminar kit yang seharusnya hanya diberikan untuk peserta kegiatan, tamu undangan serta pembicara utama. Pada kenyataannya, panitia tidak bisa membendung pihak lain yang mengambil peserta. Solusi untuk IC-ASEAN ke depan adalah perlunya koordinasi yang lebih jelas serta perlu adanya kesadaran dari setiap pihak untuk berperan

sesuai dengan fungsinya. Panitia harus mengalokasikan individu yang mampu mempertahankan aturan serta integritas acara dari berbagai factor yang mungkin mengganggu jalannya acara.

LAMPIRAN DOKUMENTASI KEGIATAN

1. Pembukaan IC-ASEAN, 4 September 2019



2. Hari I IC-ASEAN, Kamis, 5 September 2019



2.1. Sesi Keynote Speaker





2.2. Sesi Panel (Panel 1, 2, 3 dan 4)





2.3. IC-ASEAN Hari I



3. Hari II IC-ASEAN, Jumat 6 September 2019

3.1. Sesi Keynote Speaker



3.2. Sesi Panel





3.3. Sesi Penutup












IC-ASEAN
International Conference on ASEAN
"TOWARDS A BETTER ASEAN"

Padang, 4, 5, 6 September 2019

KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

No	Name	Institution	Country of Origin	Signature
1	Riaz P. Saehu	Direktur Kerja Sama Sosial-Budaya ASEAN, Kemenlu RI	Indonesia	
2	Dr. Nur Hassan Wirajuda	Mantan Menteri Luar Negeri RI	Indonesia	
3	Prof. Helmi	Universitas Andalas	Indonesia	
4	Dr. Bruno Jetin	Universiti Brunei Darussalam	Brunei Darussalam	

5	Dr. Kumar Ramakrishna	S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, Nanyang Technological University	Singapore	
6	Dr. Helena Varkkey	University of Malaya	Malaysia	
7	Prof. Herman Kraft	University of the Philippines Dilliman	Philippine	



International Conference on ASEAN
"TOWARDS A BETTER ASEAN"

Padang, 4, 5, 6 September 2019

MODERATOR FOR KEYNOTE SPEAKERS

No	Name	Institution	Signature
1	Prof. Dr. rer. soz. Nursyirwan Effendi	Universitas Andalas, Indonesia	
2	Zulkifli Harza, Ph.D	Universitas Andalas, Indonesia	





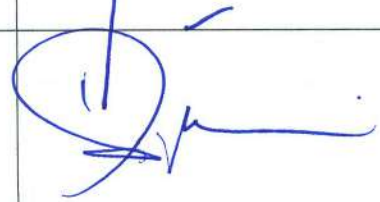


International Conference on ASEAN

"TOWARDS A BETTER ASEAN"

Padang, 4, 5, 6 September 2019

PANEL MODERATORS

No	Name	Institution	Signature
1	Dr. Kumar Ramakrishna	S. Rajaratnam School of International Studies, NTU, Singapore	
2	Dr. Helena Varkkey	University of Malaya, Malaysia	
3	Prof. Herman Kraft	Universiti of the Philippines Dilliman, the Philippines	
4	Dr. Jendrius	Universitas Andalas, Indonesia	
5	Zulkifli Harza, Ph.D	Universitas Andalas, Indonesia	

IC-ASEAN PARTICIPANT ATTENDANCE LIST
September 5, 2019

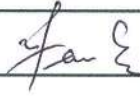


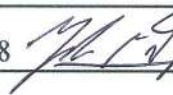
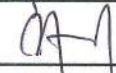

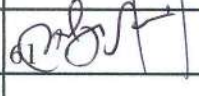







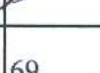

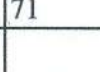
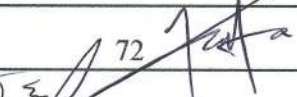
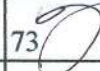


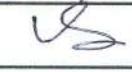


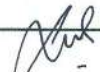

No	Name	Institution	Signature
1	Abdullah	Universitas Sriwijaya	1
2	Abubakar Eby Hara	University of Jember	2
3	Ade Perdana Siregar	University of Jambi	3
4	Adi Bejo Suwardi	Universitas Samudra	4
5	Adrianto	Universitas Andalas	5
6	Afrima Sari	Universitas Andalas	6
7	Afriyanti Dwi Kartika	Universitas Andalas	7
8	Agung Wibowo	Universitas Andalas	8
9	Agus Trihartono	University of Jember	9
10	Aidinil Zetra	Universitas Andalas	10
11	Aiman Aizuddin Junaidi	University Kebangsaan Malaysia	11
12	Alfi Husni	STISIPOL Raja Haji	12
13	Amelia Yuliana Abd Wahab	Universiti Pertahanan Nasional Malaysia	13
14	Anatona	Universitas Andalas	14
15	Andri Donal	University of Pasir Pengaraian	15
16	Anita Afriani Sinulingga	Universitas Andalas	16
17	Annisaa Rahman	Universitas Andalas	17
18	Aprilia Restuning Tunggal	University of Darussalam Gontor	18
19	Ardila Putri	Universitas Andalas	19
20	Aria Zurnetti	Universitas Andalas	20
21	Arif Juliandri Kusunda	Universitas Andalas	21
22	Asniati Bahari	Universitas Andalas	22
23	Asrinaldi	Universitas Andalas	23
24	Ayulia Fardila Sari	Universitas Andalas	24
25	Azhar	Sriwijaya University	25
26	Azmi Fitrisia	Universitas Andalas	26

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27	Beche Bt Mamma	Universitas Bosowa	27	Bauf.	
28	Bima Jon Nanda	Universitas Andalas			28
29	Bobo Rizki Ananda	Universitas Andalas	29		
30	Bunga Permatasari	Universitas Jambi			30
31	Bustanuddin	Universitas Jambi	31	12/	
32	Cifebrima suyastri	Universitas Islam Riau			32
33	Dasril Radjab	Universitas Jambi	33		
34	Debbi Afianty	Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta			34
35	Delfia Tanjung Sari	Universitas Andalas	35		
36	Delfiyanti	Universitas Andalas			36
37	Denny Yohana	Universitas Andalas	37	Yoh	
38	Desmaisi	Universitas Andalas			38
39	Dessy Kurnia Sari	Universitas Andalas	39	H	
40	Dewi Anggraini	Universitas Andalas			40
41	Dian Anggraini	Universitas Andalas	41		
42	Dicky Hida Syahchari	Binus University			42
43	Didi Rahmadi	Universitas Andalas	43		
44	Doly Nugraha Harahap	Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta			44
45	Donard Games	Universitas Andalas	45	Donard	
46	Eka Andriani	Universitas Singaperbangsa Kerawang			46
47	Elsa Widia	Universitas Andalas	47	El	
48	Fachrina	Universitas Andalas			48
49	Fadli	Universitas Andalas	49		
50	Fauzan	Universitas Andalas			50
51	Fauzan Misra	Universitas Andalas	51		
52	Febriani Rahayu Putri	Universitas Andalas			52
53	Febriarani Malinda	Sriwijaya University	53	Febri	

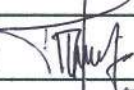


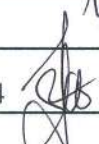



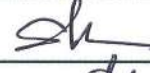
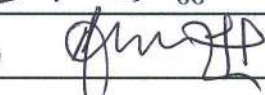

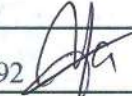




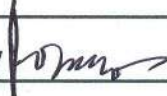


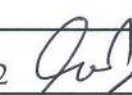
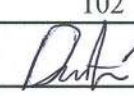
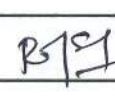


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September 5, 2019

54	Ferra Yanuar	Universitas Andalas	54	
55	Fery Andrianus	Universitas Andalas	55	
56	Fitrisia Munir	Universitas Islam Riau	56	
57	Fitriyani Yuliawati	Universitas Siliwangi	57	
58	Gibran Mahesa Drajat	President University	58	
59	Hafrida	Universitas Jambi	59	
60	Haiyyu Darman Moenir	Universitas Andalas	60	
61	Hardijanto Saroso	Binus University	61	
62	Haris Suryamen	Universitas Andalas	62	
63	Hasdi Putra	Universitas Andalas	63	
64	Hesti Rahmizah	Universitas Andalas	64	
65	Himawan Bayu Patriadi	University of Jember	65	
66	Ibnu Zulian	Universitas Potensi Utama	66	
67	Ignatius Agung Setyawan	Universitas Sebelas Maret	67	
68	Ike Revita	Universitas Andalas	68	
69	Imron Yarang	Airlangga University	69	
70	Inda Mustika Permata	Universitas Andalas	70	
71	Indah Adi Putri	Universitas Andalas	71	
72	Indra Jaya Wiranata	Universitas Lampung	72	
73	Iwan Kurniawan	Universitas Andalas	73	
74	Jendrius	Universitas Andalas	74	
75	Johni Robert Verianto Korwa	Universitas Cenderawasih	75	
76	Kamarudin Abu Bakar	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	76	
77	Khairunnisa	Universitas Andalas	77	
78	Kiswanta	Pamulang University	78	
79	Laila Isona	Universitas Andalas	79	
80	Lasmi Yupita	Universitas Andalas	80	

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81	Magdariza ✓	Universitas Andalas	81		
82	Mariatul Fadilah ✓	Sriwijaya University			82 
83	Marizka ✓	Universitas Andalas	83		
84	Maryam Jamilah ✓	Universitas Andalas			84 
85	Miswanto ✓	STISIPOL Raja Haji	85		
86	Mohamad Rosyidin ✓	Universitas Diponegoro			86 
87	Mohammad Ihsan ✓	University of Jambi	87		
88	Mohd Shukor Abdul Mumin ✓	University Kebangsaan Malaysia			88
89	Muhammad Afiq Ahmad T. ✓	National University of Malaysia	89		
90	Muhammad Yusuf Wenny Ira Reveranah	STISIP Nurdin Hamzah			90
91	Mulharnetti Syas ✓	Jakarta Institute of Social and Political Sciences	91		
92	Mulyanti Syas ✓	Imam Bonjol State Islamic University			92 
93	Najmi ✓	Universitas Andalas	93		
94	Nani Mulyati ✓	Universitas Andalas			94 
95	Nila Anggreiny ✓	Universitas Andalas	95		
96	Nisa Ul Husna ✓	Universitas Andalas			96 
97	Nora Susilawati ✓	Universitas Negeri Padang	97		
98	Novi Rizki Amalia ✓	Universitas Darussalam Gontor			98
99	Nur Aslamiah Supli ✓	Universitas Sriwijaya	99		
100	Pazli Mahyuddin ✓	University of Riau			100
101	Putiviola Elian Nasir ✓	Universitas Andalas	101		
102	Putri Nilam Sari ✓	Universitas Andalas			102 
103	Radhita Chairani ✓	Universitas Indonesia	103		
104	Rahmah Ismail ✓	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia			104 
105	Rahmat Kurniawan ✓	Universitas Andalas	105		
106	Rahmi Surya Dewi ✓	Universitas Andalas			106 

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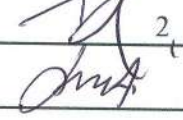
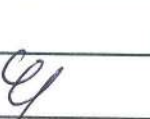



107	Rayna Kartika ✓	Universitas Andalas	107 Rayna
108	Rendi Prayuda ✓	Universitas Islam Riau	108
109	Retno Kusniati ✓	Universitas Jambi	109 Retno
110	Rida Rahim ✓	Universitas Andalas	110
111	Ridha Aditya Nugraha ✓	Universitas Prasetya Mulya	111
112	Ridho Darman ✓	Universitas Andalas	112 Ridho
113	Rifki Dermawan ✓	Universitas Andalas	113 Rifki
114	Riki Afrizal ✓	Universitas Andalas	114 Riki
115	Rio Sundari ✓	Universitas Islam Riau	115 Rio
116	Ririn Afriani ✓	Universitas Andalas	116 Ririn
117	Risma Rahmatunisa ✓	Universitas Singaperbangsa Kerawang	117 Risma
118	Rita Rahayu ✓	Universitas Andalas	118 Rita
119	Rohani Abdul Rahim ✓	University Kebangsaan Malaysia	119 Rohani
120	Roni Ekha Putra ✓	Universitas Andalas	120 Roni
121	Saptopo Bambang Ilkodar ✓	UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta	121 Saptopo
122	Sari Mutiara Aisyah ✓	Sriwijaya University	122 Sari
123	Silvi Cory ✓	Universitas Andalas	123 Silvi
124	Sofia Trisni ✓	Universitas Andalas	124 Sofia
125	Sohul Sitongkir ✓	University of Jambi	125 Sohul
126	Soni Aulia ✓	Universitas Andalas	126 Soni
127	Sri Oktavia ✓	Universitas Andalas	127 Sri
128	Suherdian Antoni ✓	Universitas Andalas	128 Suherdian
129	Sukanda Husin ✓	Universitas Andalas	129 Sukanda
130	Suyani Indriastuti ✓	University of Jember	130 Suyani
131	Syahrizal ✓	Universitas Andalas	131 Syahrizal
132	Syamsurizaldi ✓	Universitas Andalas	132 Syamsurizaldi
133	Tamrin Karam ✓	Universitas Andalas	133 Tamrin

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135	Taufik Nurohman ✓	Universitas Siliwangi	135	
136	Tengku Rika Valentina	Universitas Andalas	136	
137	Toti Srimulyati ✓	Universitas Andalas	137	
138	V.L. Sinta Herindrasti ✓	Universitas Kristen Indonesia	138	
139	Verinita Arsyia ✓	Universitas Andalas	139	
140	Verni Juita ✓	Universitas Andalas	140	
141	Wannofri Samry ✓	Universitas Andalas	141	
142	Wetria Fauzi ✓	Universitas Andalas	142	
143	Widya Rahmawati ✓	Universitas Andalas	143	
144	Wiwi Widiastuti ✓	Universitas Siliwangi	144	
145	Wiwiek Rukmi Dwi Astuti ✓	UPN Veteran Jakarta	145	
146	Woro Agus N. ✓	Pamulang University	146	
147	Yanuar Syam Putra ✓	Sriwijaya University	147	
148	Yoserizal ✓	Universitas Andalas	148	
149	Yoserwan ✓	Universitas Andalas	149	
150	Yulnafatmawita ✓	Universitas Andalas	150	
151	Zaini ✓	Universitas Andalas	151	
152	Zidni Ilman Navia ✓	Universitas Samudra	152	
153	Zulkifli Harza ✓	Universitas Andalas	153	





Tatoman Pasyah ✓
Wenny Ira Reverawati ✓
Kuswanto

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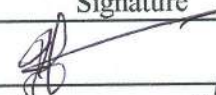

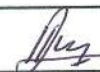
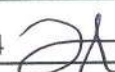
No	Name	Institution	Signature
1	Hendrawati	FISIP	1 
2	Hengli Piranti	Keml RI	2 
3	Slamet Panyono	Kemlu.	3 
4	Yuday Setiyo	Unord	4 
5	Afriant	anand	5 
6	Laila Syarifud	Antara Sumbar	6 
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27	Yunarti	Antro Unand	27	
28	Sri Meyenti	Antro Unand	28	
29	Alfan Miko	:	29	
30	Tisna Hermawan	Universitas Samudra	30	
31	Zintya Zora	Unand	31	✓
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No	Name	Institution	Signature
1	Podi Derianto	Unand	1 
2	Afrimayani	UNAND	2 
3	Aziwarti	UNAND	3 
4	Harde Anto	UNAND	4 
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27	Jaroman Pasrah	Universita Srinagara	27	<i>[Signature]</i>
28	Wenny Irb Wenny Irb Wenny Irb	STISIP NH	28	<i>[Signature]</i>
29	Zintya Zora	Unand	29	<i>[Signature]</i>
30			30	
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No	Name	Institution	Signature
1	Abdullah	Universitas Sriwijaya	1
2	Abubakar Eby Hara	University of Jember	2
3	Ade Perdana Siregar	University of Jambi	3
4	Adi Bejo Suwardi	Universitas Samudra	4
5	Adrianto	Universitas Andalas	5
6	Afrima Sari	Universitas Andalas	6
7	Afriyanti Dwi Kartika	Universitas Andalas	7
8	Agung Wibowo	Universitas Andalas	8
9	Agus Trihartono	University of Jember	9
10	Aidinil Zetra	Universitas Andalas	10
11	Aiman Aizuddin Junaidi	University Kebangsaan Malaysia	11
12	Alfi Husni	STISIPOL Raja Haji	12
13	Amelia Yuliana Abd Wahab	Universiti Pertahanan Nasional Malaysia	13
14	Anatona	Universitas Andalas	14
15	Andri Donal	University of Pasir Pengaraian	15
16	Anita Afriani Sinulingga	Universitas Andalas	16
17	Annisaa Rahman	Universitas Andalas	17
18	Aprilia Restuning Tunggal	University of Darussalam Gontor	18
19	Ardila Putri	Universitas Andalas	19
20	Aria Zurnetti	Universitas Andalas	20
21	Arif Juliandri Kusunda	Universitas Andalas	21
22	Asniati Bahari	Universitas Andalas	22
23	Asrinaldi	Universitas Andalas	23
24	Ayulia Fardila Sari	Universitas Andalas	24
25	Azhar	Sriwijaya University	25
26	Azmi Fitrisia	Universitas Andalas	26

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27	Beche Bt Mamma	Universitas Bosowa	27	Ba
28	Bima Jon Nanda	Universitas Andalas	28	
29	Bobi Rizki Ananda	Universitas Andalas	29	
30	Bunga Permatasari	Universitas Jambi	30	
31	Bustanuddin	Universitas Jambi	31	
32	Cifebrima suyastri	Universitas Islam Riau	32	
33	Dasril Radjab	Universitas Jambi	33	
34	Debbi Afianty	Universitas Muhammadiyah Jakarta	34	De
35	Delfia Tanjung Sari	Universitas Andalas	35	Delf
36	Delfiyanti	Universitas Andalas	36	
37	Denny Yohana	Universitas Andalas	37	
38	Desmaisi	Universitas Andalas	38	Des
39	Dessy Kurnia Sari	Universitas Andalas	39	
40	Dewi Anggraini	Universitas Andalas	40	Das
41	Dian Anggraini	Universitas Andalas	41	
42	Dicky Hida Syahchari	Binus University	42	
43	Didi Rahmadi	Universitas Andalas	43	
44	Doly Nugraha Harahap	Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta	44	Doly
45	Donard Games	Universitas Andalas	45	
46	Eka Andriani	Universitas Singaperbangsa Kerawang	46	
47	Elsa Widia	Universitas Andalas	47	
48	Fachrina	Universitas Andalas	48	Fach
49	Fadli	Universitas Andalas	49	
50	Fauzan	Universitas Andalas	50	
51	Fauzan Misra	Universitas Andalas	51	
52	Febriani Rahayu Putri	Universitas Andalas	52	
53	Febrimarani Malinda	Sriwijaya University	53	Febr



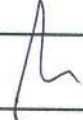

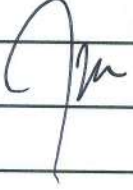

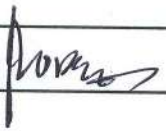

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55	Fery Andrianus	Universitas Andalas	55
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58	Gibran Mahesa Drajat	President University	58
59	Hafrida	Universitas Jambi	59
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61	Hardijanto Saroso	Binus University	61
62	Haris Suryamen	Universitas Andalas	62
63	Hasdi Putra	Universitas Andalas	63
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77	Khairunnisa	Universitas Andalas	77
78	Kiswanta	Pamulang University	78
79	Laila Isona	Universitas Andalas	79
80	Lasmi Yupita	Universitas Andalas	80

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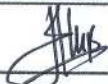



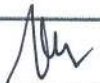


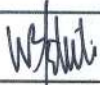

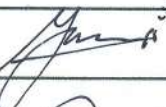

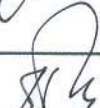
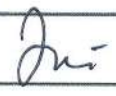
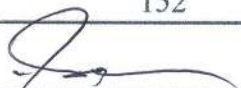
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81	Magdariza	Universitas Andalas	81
82	Mariatul Fadilah	Sriwijaya University	82
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91	Mulharnetti Syas	Jakarta Institute of Social and Political Sciences	91 
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95	Nila Anggreiny	Universitas Andalas	95
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101	Putiviola Elian Nasir	Universitas Andalas	101
102	Putri Nilam Sari	Universitas Andalas	102
103	Radhita Chairani	Universitas Indonesia	103
104	Rahmah Ismail	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia	104
105	Rahmat Kurniawan	Universitas Andalas	105
106	Rahmi Surya Dewi	Universitas Andalas	106 

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107	Rayna Kartika	Universitas Andalas	107	Rgn
108	Rendi Prayuda	Universitas Islam Riau	108	
109	Retno Kusniati	Universitas Jambi	109	
110	Rida Rahim	Universitas Andalas	110	Ri
111	Ridha Aditya Nugraha	Universitas Prasetya Mulya	111	
112	Ridho Darman	Universitas Andalas	112	
113	Rifki Dermawan	Universitas Andalas	113	
114	Riki Afrizal	Universitas Andalas	114	
115	Rio Sundari	Universitas Islam Riau	115	
116	Ririn Afriani	Universitas Andalas	116	
117	Risma Rahmatunisa	Universitas Singaperbangsa Kerawang	117	
118	Rita Rahayu	Universitas Andalas	118	
119	Rohani Abdul Rahim	University Kebangsaan Malaysia	119	
120	Roni Ekha Putra	Universitas Andalas	120	
121	Saptopo Bambang Ilkodar	UPN "Veteran" Yogyakarta	121	
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124	Sofia Trisni	Universitas Andalas	124	
125	Sohul Sitongkir	University of Jambi	125	
126	Soni Aulia	Universitas Andalas	126	
127	Sri Oktavia	Universitas Andalas	127	
128	Suherdian Antoni	Universitas Andalas	128	
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130	Suyani Indriastuti	University of Jember	130	
131	Syahrizal	Universitas Andalas	131	
132	Syamsurizaldi	Universitas Andalas	132	
133	Tamrin Kiram	Universitas Andalas	133	

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138	V.L. Sinta Herindrasti	Universitas Kristen Indonesia	138 
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141	Wannofri Samry	Universitas Andalas	141
142	Wetria Fauzi	Universitas Andalas	142
143	Widya Rahmawati	Universitas Andalas	143
144	Wiwi Widiastuti	Universitas Siliwangi	144 
145	Wiwiek Rukmi Dwi Astuti	UPN Veteran Jakarta	145 
146	Woro Agus N.	Pamulang University	146 
147	Yanuar Syam Putra	Sriwijaya University	147 
148	Yoserizal	Universitas Andalas	148 
149	Yoserwan	Universitas Andalas	149 
150	Yulnafatmawita	Universitas Andalas	150
151	Zaini	Universitas Andalas	151 
152	Zidni Ilman Navia	Universitas Samudra	152
153	Zulkifli Harza	Universitas Andalas	153 


IC-ASEAN PARTICIPANT ATTENDANCE LIST

September 6, 2019

No	Name	Institution	Signature
1	Sri Meigenti	UNAND	1 
2	Dodi Devianto	UNAND	2 
3	AZWARTI	UNAND	3 
4	Afrimayani	UNAND	4 
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IC-ASEAN PARTICIPANT ATTENDANCE LIST

September 6, 2019

27	Taroman Parhyas	Sriwijaya University	27	
28				28
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**LEMBAGA PENELITIAN DAN PENGABDIAN
KEPADA MASYARAKAT (LPPM)
UNIVERSITAS ANDALAS**


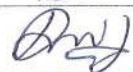
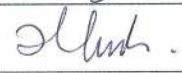
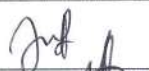




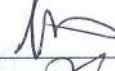
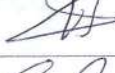

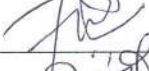

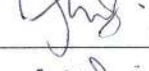
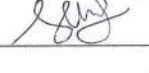

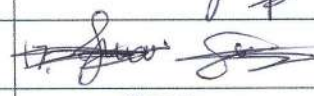
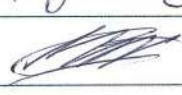

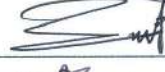
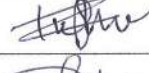

Gedung Rektorat Lt. II Kampus UNAND Limau Manis, Padang, 25163
Telp./Fax.: +62-751-72645



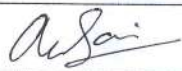


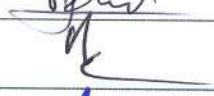
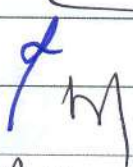





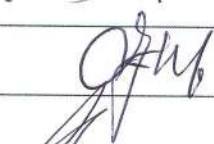


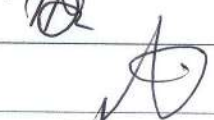
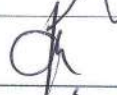

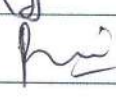





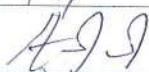
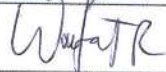





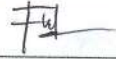


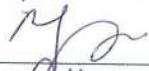

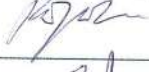

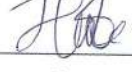








DAFTAR HADIR





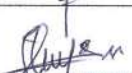

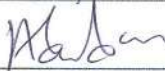
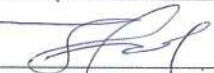








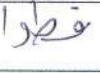
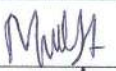






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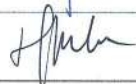

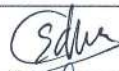


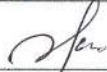
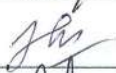







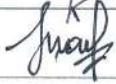



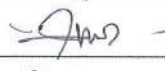

No	Nama	Instansi/Jabatan	Tanda Tangan
1.	Elsa Widia	Universitas Andalas	
2.	Abdullah	Universitas Sriwijaya	
3.	Fery Andrianus	UNAND	
4.	Dodi Devianto	UNAND	
5.	Afrimayani	UNAND	
6.	Johni Korwa	Universitas Cenderawasih	
7.	Azhari	Universitas Sriwijaya	
8.	Anetony	UNAND	
9.	Eka Andriani	Unswika	
10.	Doly Harahap	UMY	
11.	Debbie Affianty	UMJ	
12.	Dr. Rohani Abd. Rahim	Uni. Kebangsaan Arab	
13.	Aiman Aizuddin Junaidi	Uni. Kebangsaan Malaysia	
14.	Fauzan	Univ. Andalas	
15.	Azmie Saura	Universitas Andalas	
16.	Asniati	Unand	
17.	Ike Revita	Unand	
18.	Gibran Mahesa Doga	President University	
19.	Fauzan Misra	Univ. Andalas	
20.	Denny Yohana	Univ. Andalas	















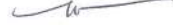

















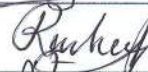






No	Nama	Instansi/Jabatan	Tanda Tangan
1.	Delvina Putri Ayu	HI	
2.	Diaz Kharizma . P.	HI	
3.	Putri Adinda . C.	HI	
4.	M. Ade Rizandi	HI	
5.	Wirantika H.R	HI	
6.	Putri Hidayas	HI	
7.	M. Alvin Dhafik	HI	
8.	habiburrahman	HI	
9.	Mubiyon Sanjaya	HI	
10.	Ahan M. Ibrahim	HI	
11.	Caina Meyefa	HI	
12.	Fiti Ramadhani	HI	
13.	Salsabila Fark	HI	
14.	Anisa Salsabila	HI	
15.	Salsabila	HI	
16.	Mohd. Inam Fathurrahman		
17.	M. Rifqi Farhan	HI	
18.	Akram Irman	HI	
19.	Achyar Atief Firdaus		
20.	Merselina Denta	HI	
21.	Zakiah Darajat	HI	
22.	Loush Ayu Kutha &	HI	
23.	Bunga Lestri	HI	

No	Nama	Instansi/Jabatan	Tanda Tangan
21	Hesti Rahmizah	Univ. Andalas	
22	FADLI	UNIAMD	
23	Delia Januag Sari	Univ. Andalas	
24	Afrima Sari	Univ. Andalas	
25	Agus Tri Kartono	Univ. Jember	
26	Abdulla	Univ. Jember	
27	Donard Gomes	Unand	
28	Hilman Bayu P	Univ. Jember	
29	Jendrius	Unand	
30	Bustapudin	Unin	
31	Hofrida	Univ. Jambi	
32	Bunyu Permono Sari	Univ. Jambi	
33	Amina Sureso	Univ. Jember	
34	Citebrina Sy Syastri	Univ. Islam Riau	
35	Annisaw Rahman	Univ. Andalas	
36	Aria Jurnetti	Univ. Andalas	
37	Ygn Agung S	UNS	
38	Ade Perlana S	UNIR	
39	Ayulia Taidila Sari ZA	UNAND	
40	Andri Donald	Univ. Pasii	
41	Arif Julani Kusnanda	UNAND	
42	Fachrinia	FISP	
43	Azirwari	UNAND	
44	Hoshi Zutra	UNAND	

No	Nama	Instansi/Jabatan	Tanda Tangan
1.	Amelia Darman	Antropologi	
2.	Annisa Nabilatul Khaira	HI	
3.	Wita Tri Rahmadhani	HI	
4.	Rani Puspa Sari	Antropologi	
5.	Ezi Aryani	Antropologi	
6.	Rizky Adriansyah	Antropologi	
7.	Ahmad Aldo	Antropologi	
8.	LESSAN NOERVA R.	Antropologi	
9.	Muhammad Farhan Wirawan	Antropologi	
10.	NUR ANISA OKTAFIANI	Antropologi	
11.	FATHYATYAS YUDILA V.	Antropologi	
12.	Mellysa Dwi Harni	Antropologi	
13.	ANDRY RAMDESTA	Antropologi	
14.	Rafles Aswad	Antropologi	
15.	M. Farras Al-Harits	Antropologi	
16.	Olfino Adydtia	Antropologi	
17.	M. Refki Yansyah	Antropologi	
18.	Moch. Bagus Priyo Utomo	Antropologi	
19.	ILHAMDI KHAIRIL RAHMAT	Antropologi	
20.	FALDI REFDA KURNIA	Antropologi	
21.	Raisha Rahmi A.	HI	
22.	Bunga Sri Hidayat	HI	
23.	Azmie Savira	HI	
24.	Hana Bilhagqi Yafani	HI	

No	Nama	Instansi/Jabatan	Tanda Tangan
1.	Puti Andam Jan	Program dan Logistik	
2.	Ayza Aulia Rahm	HI	
3.	Selva Rahayu	HI	
4.	Siti Nur Habibah	HI	
5.	Rut Villia Omega .P.	HI	
6.	Mutiara Athifas	HI	
7.	Annisha Dinda .M.	HI	
8.	Selvia Rahayu	HI	
9.	Kuntum Khair Ummah	HI	
10.	Melly Maharani	HI	
11.	Nathania Aditi I.	HI	
12.	Dhea Marcelia	HI	
13.	Annisa Khairiah	HI	
14.	Aulia Natasha	HI	
15.	Rosi Anggrian	HI	
16.	Fatimah Ika Dewi	HI	
17.	Fitra Aulia	HI	
18.	Mayang Fitriani	HI	
19.	Fadel Imanuddin D.	HI	
20.	Richard Vander A.	HI	
21.	Salshabila .Zepiyen	HI	
22.	Fella Fandawitani	HI	
23.	Nabilah Ramadhani I.	HI	
24.	Annisa Natrianti	HI	

No	Nama	Instansi/Jabatan	Tanda Tangan
1.	Nurul Aini Rizni	UNAND-FISIIP-Hi	
2.	PIOLETA VATHADA	— " —	
3	Luthfia Intan P. Afifah	— " —	
4	Fadhila Epani	— " —	
5	Versantia Laura	— " —	
6	Sukma Azzalia	— " —	
7	Sonia Alva Alia	— " —	
8	Fatmawati	— " —	
9	Alies Dama Pratama	— " —	
10	Muhammad Irvan	— " —	
11	Rery Fitria Zainal	— " —	
12	Salma Muhiara	— " —	
13	Azie emil Yarni	Unand / Fisip / Antro	
14	Tara Huzik Annida	— " —	
15	Anbar Duha Makarim	— " —	
16	Nda thsia	Unand / Fisip / Hi	
17	Dinda Umi Khairul	— " —	
18	Mohd. Imam Fathurahman	— " —	
19	Athalia Varel Ebsyar	— " —	
20	Khairunnisa Yusr	— " —	
21	Pora Azalia Husanah	— " —	
22	Coiska Benova	Unad / Fisip / Antropologi	
23	Andara Dwi Yusadi	— " —	
24	Aisyi Yolanda	— " —	

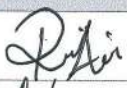

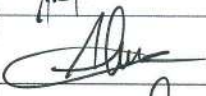
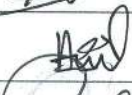
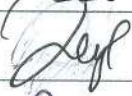

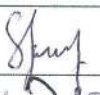
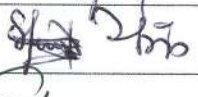
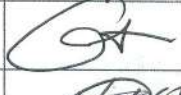


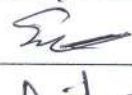







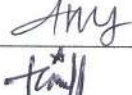


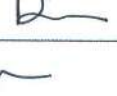

No	Nama	Instansi/Jabatan	Tanda Tangan
1	M ANDUKA AZMI	HI	
2	ARIE JULARI KUSNANDA	UNAND	
3	FACHRI RAHMAD AULIA DINDA RAHMANI PERCILI	MAHASISWA UNAND	
4	DINDA RAHMI PERCILI		
5	PADLI RAHMAN		
6	YOLANDA FRIGUSTON		
7	ROBERT ERWINDO		
8	RAHMADANI K		
9	NASTASYA		
10	MAGHFIRAH IRMA		
11	INDAH PERMATA SARI		
12	RIRI SAPITRI		
13	FITRA WITRIANTI	MAHASISWA IPOL / UNAND	
14	INTAN KINASIH		
15	DAULAH NURHASANAH	HI	
16	REZA SANTIKA		
17	DEBY RAHMAWATI		
18	FADHILLA AULIAN		
19	SELVIA YATRI		
20	DINA SALSABILA		
21	RAHMANI FAHRA		
22	SONIA PESLIKO		
23	AULIA DIVINA		
24	RISMA RUPANCA		

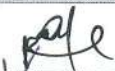



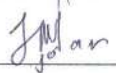



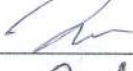
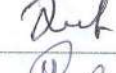


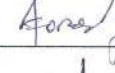


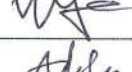
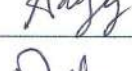
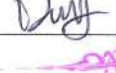


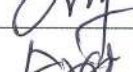
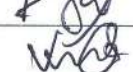
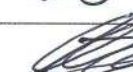

- 25 RAHAN HANIP
26 NINDYA RAHAN ZANI
27 PATRIYONNA
28 NANDI
29 SHERINE
30 REZA ROSA




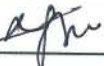





























No	Nama	Instansi/Jabatan	Tanda Tangan
1.	Rihhadatul Airya	HI	
2.	Nela Elfita Fitri	HI	
3.	Aliza Miftahul Husna	HI	
4.	Amami Nur H	HI	
5.	SALSABILLA F-Z	HI	
6.	Adhiya Agmaradika	HI	
7.	Syaphira Salsabillah	HI	
8.	Jihan Tiara Salsabila	HI	
9.	Gina Sonia	HI	
10.	Yadhi Ramadhan T.T	HI	
11.	FAJRIAN AHMAD	HI	
12.	ANGGI IRAWAN	HI	
13.	Fazli Muslih	HI	
14.	Alif Efilleo Nanda	HI	
15.	Reli Harianto	HI	
16.	Alrizgan King. A	HI	
17.	RATRI PUTRI AZHARI	HI	
18.	Rahmi Karmila Sukma Emzar	HI	
19.	Lidy Wdy A	HI	
20.	Annisa Novia Yusra	HI	
21.	Tania	HI	
22.	Nyu Fayza	HI	
23.	Dita Dwiana .P.	HI	
24.	Nurmianti K. S.	HI	

No	Nama	Instansi/Jabatan	Tanda Tangan
1	RUSKI ARIWANDI	HUBUNGAN INTERNASIONAL	
2	SRI WULANDARI	—	
3	M IQBAL PUTRI RAMADHANI	—	
4	PUTRI RAMADHANI	—	
5	JOVAN ALI SYAHPUTRA	—	
6	PAUTAN AKBAR	—	
7	OKSAMA GUSMAN	—	
8	FAJAR FIKRI	—	
9	M NOER AIDIL	—	
10	PARREL AL FAIZ	—	
11	REVALDI AL ZIKRI	—	
12	REDHO ADIMULYA	—	
13	LIHAM TANJUNG	—	
14	NADYA TAHARA	—	
15	PUTRI RAMADHANI	—	
16	WANGI SALCABILLA	—	
17	ADI SURYA PUTRA	—	
18	DEBI SATRIA	—	
19.	LIHAM NURANTARA SYHE	—	
20.	Muhammed Afif	—	
21.	Giffary Achmad zakeen	—	
22.	Asli X-Y	—	
23.	Athalla Varel E	—	
24	Akram Irman	—	

IC-ASEAN GUEST ATTENDANCE LIST
September 6, 2019

No	Name	Institution	Signature
1	Azie emil Yarni	Antro	1 
2	Mellysa Dwi Harni	Antropologi Sosial	2 
3	Tlara Nurizki Annida	Antropologi Sosial	3 
4	Irena Dianthi	Antropologi Sosial	4 
5	Yona syahfitriwa putri	"	5 
6	Nur Anisa Outapiani	"	6 
7	Fathuz Syas Yadda. U.	"	7 
8	IKHAMPI KHAIRIL RAHMAT	"	8 
9	EALDI REFDA KURNIA	"	9 
10	Moch. Bagus Priyo wahono	"	10 
11	Muhammad Farhan Wicaksono	"	11 
12	M. FARRAS AL NARITS	"	12 
13	M. Refki Yansyah	"	13 
14	Arief Alkhairi Yuharni	"	14 
15	RIZKI APRYAN	"	15 
16	ANDRY RAMDESTA	"	16 
17	Ryker Aswad	"	17 
18	Olfino Adydhia	"	18 
19	Nova Rianti	Hubungan Internasional	19 
20	Amelia Darman	Antropologi Sosial	20 
21	Rezky ADRIANSYAH	"	21 
22	BZI ARYAD	Antropologi Sosial	22 
23	Geni Manisa Bendri	Hubungan Internasional	23 
24	Dindass	"	24 
25	AZWIN	STARA HATI WAKOTA PADANG	25 
26	Shonita Arsyah	Hubungan Internasional	26 

IC-ASEAN GUEST ATTENDANCE LIST

September 6, 2019

27	Rahmat Niko Ikhli	Pertanian	27	
28	Syahrul Nizam	Pertanian	28	
29	LESSAN NOERVA RAMADHAN	Antropologi	29	
30	Rani puspa sari	antropologi	30	
31	Azie emel Yarni	antropologi	31	
32	Justisia Putri Denna	antropologi	32	
33	Ahmad Aldi	Antropologi	33	
34	Penda Umul Khairat	HI	34	
35	Anbar Nuh Makarim	Antropologi	35	
36	Anita Shafira Fadla	Antropologi	36	
37	Layli Ramadan	HI	37	
38	Reski Ananda Putri	HI	38	
39	Hobib Bahru Alim	HI	39	
40	Syafidho Jermal Ayza	IPOL	40	
41	Nurul Intania	Antropologi	41	
42	Nabila Mutiyya H	Antropologi	42	
43	Sukma Aurelly	Antropologi	43	
44	Verrencia Laura	Antropologi	44	
45	Ciska Benora	Antropologi	45	
46	ALSYA YOLANDA	Antropologi	46	
47	ANDARA DWI YUSADRI	Antropologi	47	
48	SAMIA PUTRI NATALIA	Antropologi	48	
49	Nadila Eka Putri	Antropologi	49	
50	Indah Ramadhan Putri	Antropologi	50	
51	ATNI RAHMA SARI	HI IG	51	
52	Fauzatul Khaeri	Antropologi	52	
53	SALEABILLA FZ	HI	53	

September 6, 2019

54	Syaphira Salsabilah	Hub. Internasional	54	<i>Sp</i>
55	JIHAN TIARA SALSA BILA	HUB. INTERNASIONAL	55	<i>2022</i>
56	<i>Uyung</i>	<i>2ppm</i>	56	<i>M</i>
57	Fajar Fikri	Hub. Internasional	57	<i>the</i>
58	Anini Buyanti	HI	58	<i>rij</i>
59	Anisa - Septeani	Hi	59	<i>Ad</i>
60	Fadhila Epanh	-11-	60	<i>eds</i>
61	Luthfia Intan P.A	-11-	61	<i>dmf</i>
62	Fioleta Vahada	* -11-	62	<i>spulor</i>
63	Berikharisma Anrosul	FH. LINAND	63	<i>Emh</i>
64	Pyzki Aulia Rahm	Fisip	64	<i>sp</i>
65	Navia Parmawarni P	Fisip	65	<i>th.</i>
66	Athalla Vapeel Ebsyar	Fisip	66	<i>Vand</i>
67	Nola Tharia	Fisip	67	<i>Co-</i>
68	M. Andhaz Azmi	Hi	68	<i>A</i>
69	Chaurun Nica	Hub. Internasional	69	<i>Cfuna</i>
70	Reki Harianto	HI	70	<i>Ph</i>
71	Rahmad Ivanda	HI	71	<i>Ph</i>
72	Annisa Novia Yusra	HI	72	<i>any</i>
73	Rakha Surya Lesmana	HI	73	<i>Puk</i>
74	Carin Aidha Putri	HI	74	<i>Am</i>
75	Javira Ardiani	HI	75	<i>g.</i>
76	Mohd. Imam Fathurrahman	HI	76	<i>juail</i>
77	Adnan M. Harahap	HI	77	<i>Adh</i>
78	Luthfi	HI	78	<i>thohri</i>
79	Fachri Rahmad Aclia	IPOL	79	<i>ELD</i>
80	Vebyan S	HI	80	<i>tr</i>

September 6, 2019

81	Farrel al afiz	Hubungan Internasional	81	Ruf
82	Jovan Ali Syahputra	Hubungan Internasional	82	Jovan
83	Imam Maulana	Sistem Komputer	83	Imam
84	Rachmat Syahputra	Teknik	84	AR
85	Natasha Trishia	Hub. Internasional	85	Trishia
86	Srelvita Amanda	Ilmu Hukum	86	Un
87	Yudis	HI	87	Yudis
88	GREGORY Achmad Zaeih	HI	88	Gregory
89	Uham Nusantara A	HI	89	Uham
90	Rizky Auli	HI	90	R
91	Fazli Muslim	HI	91	Fazli
92	Alif Effilko Panda	HI	92	Alif
93	ANGGI IPAWAN	HI	93	Anggi
94	Nadya Pahara Fitri	HI	94	Wb
95	Putri Rahmadhani	HI	95	Putri
96	Wangi Salsabila	HI	96	Wangi
97	Adhuya Agmaradella	HI	97	Adhuya
98	Rihhadatul Aisyah	HI	98	Rihhadatul
99	Aliza Miftahul Husna	HI	99	Aliza
100	Rola Elfita Fitri	HI	100	Rola
101	Amami Nur Hafidzah	HI	101	Amami
102	Nanda citra P-I	HI	102	Nanda
103	Gina sonia	HI	103	Gina
104	Putri Ramadhani	HI	104	Putri
105	Reza Rosa Hamira	HI	105	Reza
106	Sri Wulandari	HI	106	Sri

The International Conference on ASEAN 2019 (IC-ASEAN)
KEYNOTE SESSION REPORT

A. Thursday, September 5, 2019

First Panel Session

Moderator: Prof. Dr. Rer. Soz. Nusyirwan Effendi

Keynote Speakers:

1. Dr. Nur Hassan Wirajuda, Former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia

Started at: 9.30

Transformation of ASEAN into the ASEAN Community: Would an ASEAN Union be a Future Cause of Action?

ASEAN was established in 1967 and started from loose organization to an integrated community. Southeast Asia is often referred to the Balkan of Asia (prone to conflict).

Transformation of European Union. ASEAN would not be transformed to be an ASEAN Union.

ASEAN Law and Politics. Some countries in the region have different geographical.

List of conflicts: Vietnam War, Proxy Wars in Vietnam and Cambodia. Conflict Malaysia and the Philippines (Sabah conflict)

Previous organizations before ASEAN :ASA and SEATO

ASEAN was established after ten years of EU formation. EU established by a treaty. ASEAN: non-binding agreement.

ASEAN Enlargement (ASEAN+3, +6, +8)

Habit of dialogue helps ASEAN transforming to be a community.

System based on League of Nations could not prevent the Second World War.

The crisis in ASEAN makes ASEAN lacks competitiveness

ASEAN Community based on three pillars:

ASEAN Security Community in April 2002: promotion of democracy, human right, rule of law, good governance, peaceful conflict resolution. This was quite controversial.

Bali Summit October 2003: ASEAN leaders endorsed ASEAN Community based on three pillars.

Non interference of domestic affairs principle: based on UN Charter

Today, EU is divided, such as the case of Brexit.

Formation of ASEAN Union.

The Philippines proposed a clear reference of ASEAN Union on ASEAN Charter.

Hassan rejected because of a. No initiative from the founding fathers, b. Different historical background from Europe.

CONCLUSION: There would not be ASEAN in near future.

NOTULENSI:

Dr. Nur Hassan Wirajuda memberikan pandangannya terkait bentuk organisasi ASEAN di masa depan. Dia menekankan bahwa semenjak berdirinya ASEAN hingga sekarang, organisasi regional ini sudah bertransformasi menjadi sebuah komunitas yang terintegrasi. Kebiasaan negara anggota ASEAN dalam melakukan dialog, diskusi dan musyawarah serta mufakat membantu ASEAN menjadi sebuah komunitas. Meskipun demikian, Dr. Nur Hassan memprediksi bahwa ASEAN di masa depan belum bisa bertransformasi menjadi sebuah *Union* layaknya Uni Eropa. Lebih lanjut, dia berpendapat hal ini terjadi karena tidak ada inisiatif dari para pendiri ASEAN untuk menjadikan organisasi ini sebagai sebuah *Union*. Selain itu, ASEAN juga memiliki latar belakang sejarah yang berbeda dengan negara-negara di Eropa.

2. Riaz Januar P. Saehu, Ministry of Foreign Affairs RI

Advancing the ASEAN identity towards the ASEAN Community Vision 2025

Bali Concord 2 in 2003; the first idea of identity and community in ASEAN documents.

ASEAN identity has never been defined and adopted formally.

Challenge for ASEAN in the future: the relevance of ASEAN (Retno Marsudi)

ASEAN Motto launched in 2005 (Malaysia chairmanship)

ASEAN Community Vision 2025: APSC, AEC, ASCC.

ASEAN identity: as a medium to transform from limited shared values to

The identity is stated in Article 2 in ASEAN Charter

ASEAN Community: needs **to balance national and regional interest**

Ultimate goal of ASEAN community building process: an imagined community

Q and A Session

1. Donal, Manajemen UNAND

ASEAN Economic Community, ASEAN Union

2. Raehan, IR Unand

Positive effect of ASEAN Economic Community for ASEAN Member States

NOTULENSI:

Riaz Januar P. Saehu menekankan mengenai pentingnya peran identitas ASEAN dalam pengembangan ASEAN Community Vision 2025. Secara formal, identitas ASEAN belum pernah didefinisikan dan diadopsi dalam organisasi. Pembentukan ASEAN sebagai komunitas sangat bergantung kepada masing-masing negara. ASEAN dapat menjadi sebuah komunitas apabila negara anggota mampu menyeimbangkan kepentingan nasional dan kepentingan regional. Riaz

menyimpulkan bahwa ASEAN sedang berada dalam tahapan pembentukan sebuah organisasi regional berbentuk komunitas.

Second panel session

Moderator: Prof. Dr. Rer. Soz. Nusyirwan Effendi

Keynote Speakers:

1. Dr. Helena Varkkey

The Political Future of Haze and Peatlands in Southeast Asia

Trans-boundary haze: smoke goes trans-boundary.

Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore: SEA countries facing severe haze problem

Negative effect: on health, health costs (medicines, masks, hospitals), on tourism

In Malaysia, Haze Timeline (1983-2015)

Haze could be a political problem for ASEAN and Indonesia. Fire of peat lands contributed the most for haze issue.

Peatlands: political context

Peatlands: is not good for agriculture

Peatland is protected by National Law (Indonesia and Malaysia)

Patron-Client Relationship: a mutual symbiotic relationship. A common business culture.

ASEAN's Action on Trans-boundary Haze Problem

Agreement on Trans-boundary Haze Problem was signed in 2003 (The first legally binding document) -- no concrete document and commitments

50% palm plantation in Indonesia owned by Malaysia and Singapore companies --- these companies are protected by their own government even when they violate the law.

This environmental issue also threatens human resources in Singapore. Especially, when they cannot do daily activities (work, go to school) when haze is occurring

Dr. Helena Varkkey menjelaskan mengenai masalah kabut asap karena kebakaran di lahan gambut yang terjadi di beberapa wilayah di Indonesia. Efek negatif dari kabut asap ini tidak hanya dirasakan di Indonesia namun juga hingga ke negara tetangga seperti Malaysia dan Singapura. Masalah kebakaran hutan ini bukan hanya mengenai isu lingkungan tapi juga sudah masuk ke ranah politik. ASEAN sebagai sebuah organisasi regional juga sudah mengambil langkah nyata dalam upaya penuntasan masalah ini yaitu berupa pembentukan kesepakatan berupa ASEAN's Action on Transboundary Haze Problem.

2. **Prof. Dr. Ir. Helmi, M.Sc.**

ASEAN Community and associated SDGs

Role of university related to process of achieving SDGs

Prof. Helmi menyampaikan mengenai pentingnya peranan ASEAN sebagai sebuah komunitas dalam proses untuk mewujudkan Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Dia juga menekankan bahwa universitas-universitas di kawasan Asia Tenggara seharusnya mengambil peran aktif dalam upaya pencapaian SDGs tersebut. Secara garis besar ada tiga alasan utama mengapa lembaga pendidikan tinggi melaksanakan perannya yaitu berhubungan mandat universitas berupa penelitian, memproduksi ilmu pengetahuan dan melakukan inovasi. Peran aktif universitas sangat dibutuhkan mengingat ASEAN sedang menghadapi tantangan dari proses transisi keberlangsungan dan perwujudan SDGs.

B. Friday, September 6, 2019

Second day of ICASEAN 2019

Moderator: Zulkfli Harza, Ph.D.

Keynote Speakers:

1. **Prof. Herman Joseph Kraft**
2. **Dr. Bruno Jetin**
3. **Dr. Kumar Ramakhrisna**

1. **Prof. Kraft**

ASEAN Centrality in the Shifting Geopolitical Context of Southeast Asia

Strengthening the unity of ASEAN

ASEAN Centrality: “the driving force in charting the evolving regional architecture”

1994 ASEAN Regional Forum

Constructivist view: norm entrepreneur

Caballero-Anthony’s view on ASEAN centrality:

1. ASEAN Centrality in APSC context
2. ASEAN and its relationship with external partners

Surit Pitsuwan’s view on ASEAN place:

1. Centrality: providing platform

Buzan on Asia Pacific Security Architecture:

The growth of regional institutions, role of China, dynamic changes

Increasing role of Asia in global system. For example: a China-centric regional structure through BRI, Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank, SCO

What about the US?

1. Still maintaining security relations with countries in the region
2. The US still becomes a dominant strategic partner

Graham Allison's latest book: DESTINED FOR WAR

US put more than 60% military assets in Asia. Possibility of arms race in SEA.

Direction of ASEAN for the future:

ASEAN should be an national interest of member states

Prof. Herman Joseph Kraft mengambil tema mengenai sentralitas ASEAN dalam geopolitik di kawasan Asia Tenggara. Dia menegaskan bahwa negara anggota ASEAN sudah seharusnya berfokus pada isu sentralitas ASEAN karena secara umum negara-negara di Asia semakin meningkatkan kekuatannya di tingkatan global. Lebih lanjut, Prof. Kraft turut menyampaikan prediksinya mengenai arah ASEAN ke depannya. Dia menjelaskan bahwa sudah seharusnya ASEAN menjadi bagian dari kepentingan nasional masing-masing negara anggota.

2. Dr. Bruno Jetin

Development gaps in the ASEAN process of regionalisation: mid-term prospects ... (CONVERGENCE)

Living standard in the region.

Single market in EU IS REALLY ONE SINGLE MARKET (EU Single Market in 1986)

Regional integration in ASEAN and EU.

Currently, economic growth in Asia are slowing down

Conclusion: a. ASEAN has a long period of economic growth

B. ASEAN is integrated in global value chains (for example; assembling a computer takes several processes in different countries such as creating components in Indonesia, final process is in China)

C. ASEAN should speak with one voice

D. Implementation of ASEAN Master Plan of Connectivity 2025 is needed.

E. With one voice of ASEAN, we could negotiate with external donors to fund ASEAN development'

Dr. Bruno Jetin mendiskusikan mengenai kesenjangan perkembangan di wilayah Asia Tenggara. Dia menjelaskan mengenai standar hidup yang cukup berbeda diantara negara-negara anggota ASEAN. Perkembangan ekonomi di ASEAN memiliki perbedaan mendasar dengan kawasan Uni Eropa. Sebagai contoh, konsep *single market* di Eropa berbentuk sebuah pasar tunggal yang memiliki konsep berbeda dengan Asia Tenggara. Lebih lanjut dia menyampaikan bahwa saat ini mayoritas negara-negara di benua Asia sedang mengalami perlambatan proses perkembangan ekonomi.

3. Dr. Kumar Ramakhrisna

Countering Terrorism through ASEAN Community

Terrorist need the audience (people watching the terrorism action) not the number of victims died.

Terrorism activities in Southeast Asia.

There are many different terrorist movements in the world

WHAT CAN THE ASEAN COMMUNITY DO?

Bilateral and Trilateral CT Agreement among ASEAN states

Strengthening regional cooperation

Collaboration with Extra Regional Partners in CT/CVE (Countering Terrorism/Countering Violent Extremism)

Role for ASEAN Civil Societies and ASCC in Preventing/Countering Violent Extremism

Role of social media company

Dr. Kumar Ramakhrisna menyampaikan penelitiannya mengenai peran ASEAN community dalam melawan gerakan terorisme di kawasan Asia Tenggara. Gerakan teroris di berbagai belahan dunia didasari atas berbagai latar belakang, ideologi dan tujuan. ASEAN Community bisa mengambil langkah nyata untuk melawan dan juga mencegah aksi terorisme melalui berbagai cara, salah satunya adalah dengan memperkuat kerjasama di tingkat regional. Selain itu, peran aktor-aktor *non-state* seperti masyarakat sipil dan perusahaan media sosial juga dibutuhkan.

Q and A session

1. Letkol Anis Munandar (Representing Naval Base II Padang)

There is no ASEAN Central Military Power.

Response: sub regional cooperation of security is also important, involving

2. Azwin SH MH (Representing Mayor of Padang)

Threat of terrorism was already there even before Indonesia proclaimed the independence.

Islam against violence

LAPORAN NOTULENSI PANEL



International-Conference on ASEAN

Panel Session Report

Panel 1

A. Day 1, Thursday, September 5, 2019

SESSION I:

Moderator: Prof. Herman Joseph Kraft

Presenter:

1. Johni Korwa

Title: ASEAN Connectivity 2025: Shall Australia become the Future Member of ASEAN?

Time: 13.38 WIB

Oke, on my research you can see on the overview, first we talk about background. The supporters, Jokowi said joining ASEAN would be good for Australia. And the other hand, the proponents- it would not serve Australia's interest. So, the idea Australia joining ASEAN is not new in Australia. Next, the aim of the research to investigate whether or not Australia can join ASEAN concerning the arrangement of people-to-people connectivity in 2025. And the method research I used is secondary research.

Next, ASEAN connectivity 2025 and Australia, and my argument No, Australia will not become the ASEAN member for three reason. There are cultural difference, geographical location, and political impact. **First**, The Australian community is different from Southeast Asian nations. Kishore Mahbubani said "*Cultural dimension is the main disconnect between Australia and ASEAN*". We can see on the graphic Australia consists of 62% Anglo-celtic, 15% other European, 16% Asian, 4% Middle East, 2% Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander, and 1% other. **Second**, Australia is geographically not in Asia. From Article 6 of the ASEAN Charter, "location in the recognized geographical region of Southeast Asia". **Third**, the political impacts are it may undermine its community vision

for 2025. Mr. Natalegawa said the membership was distraction and Dr. Greg Fealy sceptical about the decision due to ASEAN's requirement for consensus. Conclusion is it remains impossible for Australia to become part of ASEAN connectivity in 2025. And my recommendation is Australia should maintain its status quo as the ASEAN dialogue partnership.

2. Mohammad Rosyidin

Title : The Paradox of ASEAN Security Community: Arms Dynamic and the Culture of Peace in Southeast Asia.

Time : 13.45 WIB

The puzzle:

- ASEAN had proclaimed itself as a security community based on **Bali Concord II** (2003)
- It is reinforced by the **Kuala Lumpur Declaration** (2015) which stated that ASC must be a united, inclusive and resilient community
- ASEAN also has a commitment to the '**culture of peace**' based on the Manila Declaration (2017)
- However, ASEAN has strong commitment to increase their military spending and **arms dynamic** (i.e "the whole set of pressures that make states both acquire armed forces and change the quantity and quality of the armed forces they already possess").

The research question is How does the impact of ASEAN arms dynamic on the prospect of ASEAN Security Community?. And my key argument is Regional arms dynamic among ASEAN member states would have negative consequences on the prospect of the ASC. Specifically, it would undermine the culture of peace as well as prevent collective identity building as a prerequisite for establishing a security community.

Theoretical framework:

- **Security community** is “a group of people “which there is real assurance that the members of that community will not fight each other physically, but will settle their disputes in some other way” (Deutsch in Nelsen and Stubb, 1994:124).
- The building block to form a security community is **the ‘sense of community’** which include: mutual sympathy and loyalties; we-feeling, trust, and mutual consideration; identification of self-images and interests; mutually successful prediction of behavior, and cooperative action (Deutsch in Nelsen and Stubb, 1994:129).

Three stages of security community development. There are tier one precipitating conditions, tier two factor conducive to the development of mutual trust and collective identity, and tier three necessary condition of dependable expectations of peaceful change. ASEAN’s defence expenditure, we can see Singapore on the first range whose spend money for Twelve F-35 fighter jet, two Unmanned Surface Vessel (USV), Heron-1 drone and Indonesia on the second range whose spend maybe 7.0 million dollar to trend military acquisition, and Indonesia spend for Eleven Su-35 fighter jet (full combat), Five C-130J Super Hercules transport aircraft and CH-47 Chinook heavy-lift helicopter, three Type 209/1400 Nagapasa-class diesel electric attack submarine (SSK), joint fighter jet program called KF-X/IF-X program with South Korea.

Next, Arms dynamic brings negative impact on ASC. Arms dynamic impact to culture of multilateralism and it can be lack of trust to the absence of collective identity with the result that there is no ASEAN security community. So, the conclusion are:

- Arms dynamic in Southeast Asia is intended mainly to defence or to “maintain status quo”
- However, due to Lockean culture in the region, arms dynamic could create the security dilemma which lead to mistrust between ASEAN countries
- In addition, arms dynamic could create the ‘culture of militarism’ in the region that undermine collective identity building among ASEAN countries
- Recommendations for further research: 1) the logic of rivalry in Southeast Asia; 2) driving factors of arms dynamic; 3) ASEAN’s conception of security community.

3. Aidinil Zetra, Ferra Yanuar Dodi Devianto

Title : Political Participation Model using Bayesian SEM Approach: Comparative Study between Padang, Indonesia and Selangor, Malaysia.

Time : 13.51 WIB

Political participation is as a basic need in democracies one of the features of democracies is that citizens are provided with a lot of opportunities for their interests to be incorporated into the political process: *participating in elections, work for political parties, take part in civic initiatives, sign petitions, etc.* Its should be identified periodically to strengthen the participatory democracy and to improve the political participation level. Its are effected by political awareness and political knowledge (Wu 2011; Lei and Jolibert 2012) and we used Bayesian method + SEM (Structural equation modeling) is known as Bayesian SEM.

Purpose of the study are to identify the significant variables of political participation using Bayesian SEM approach and to compare the political participation model between Indonesia and Malaysia. To collect the information regarding **political awareness**, 23 items :

- 4 items to measure reliability,
- 4 items to gauge responsiveness,
- 5 items for measuring assurance,
- 4 items for empathy
- 6 items for tangible.

MODEL HYPOTHESIS

- The indicators for **political awareness** are reliability, responsiveness, assurance, emphathy and tangible.

- The indicators for the **political knowledge** are low of election, knowledge about election, satisfactory care, services as expected, overall satisfactory.
- The **political participation** is measured by recommending to others, discuss good quality of service, positive word of mouth, inviting others.

Analytical Technique of SEM

- Model Specification measurement & structural equation. You can see on ppt.
- **Estimation Model** to measure the closeness between var. cov. Matrices (S) & $\Sigma(\theta)$ \square
 $F(S, \Sigma(\theta))$.
- **Evaluation Model** based on GOF tests.
- **Modification model**, If necessary, to obtain adequate model.

So, calculation with Bayes approach and for the result you can see on this slide ppt.

Because my opportunity leave 30 second, so the **conslusions** are

- Bayesian approach could resulted acceptable model with the violated of linier model assumptions.
- This study resulted that political participation model in Indonesia and Malaysia are slightly different in terms of social rule and way of life.

SESSION II

Moderator: Prof. Herman Joseph Kraft

Presenter:

1. Rendi Prayuda

Title: The Factors that Caused The ASEAN Security Regime to Fail to Deal with The Transnational Crime of Smuggling About Narcotics in The Southeast Asian Region

Time: 14.18 WIB

Southeast Asia region is categorized Transnational Organized Crime Narcotics known as the "Golden Triangle". Area Land of Narcotics in Southeast Asia Region,

Production : Lao, Myanmar and Thailand

Distribution : Cambodia, Vietnam, Thailand and Malaysia

Consumption : All of States Member especially Indonesia and Filipina.

Narcotics smuggling in Southeast Asia. First, Geographical and Demographic

Conditions:

- Geographical: Located in a strategic area (Connecting Asian land and South China Sea)
- Demographical: The population of 650 million people with 45% are in productive age.

Next, supporting factors there are:

- Significant Selling Price Differences in each Country
- Large number of drug users
- Differences in Perception and Law of Each Country
- Very profitable business.

And the last, operandy mode there are:

- Enter the Official Port by Disguising Content
- Enter through Illegal Ports
- Through Seaports by Small Ports;
- Swallowed in Stomach and Inserted Anus;
- Disguised in a Suitcase / Travel Bag;
- Camouflaged in food packaging;
- Through Package Delivery Services,
- Ship to ship

Type and kinds of narcoticssmugglingin Southeast Asia, literature riview, and negotiation process in international regime. There are you cansee on that slide ppt. Next, result and discussion. Policy of ASEAN towardTransnational Organized Crime are *ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Transnational Crime (AMMTC)*, *ASEAN Senior Officials on Drug Matters (ASOD)*, *ASEAN Chiefs of National Police (ASEANAPOL)*, *ASEAN Seaport and Airport Interdiction of Task Force (SITF and AITF)*. Data implication of International Law on narcoticssmuggling in Southeast Asia, you can see on this ppt. Next, the

problems of the ASEAN Security Regime toward Transnational Crime of Narcotics smuggling in Southeast Asia Region. Factors that caused ASEAN Security Regime toward Narcotics Smuggling in Southeast Asia there are negotiation process in ASEAN regional level and negotiation process in national level of member of ASEAN.

Negotiation Process in ASEAN Regional Level

- Different perceptions of ASEAN countries' threats to the dangers of narcotics.
- Differentiation Priorities of interest and agenda of ASEAN Country Leaders
- ASEAN is caught up in the values and basic principles of the organization
- ASEAN does not have a natural bodyguard against the implementation organizational decisions.
- Sense of Common Southeast Asian Community Ownership of ASEAN Organizations

Negotiation Process Factors at the National Level Through the Ratification of ASEAN Regional Law Products in each ASEAN member country

- Acceleration of transnational drug crime perpetrators in Southeast Asia
- Dynamics of narcotics spread throughout Southeast Asia
- Obstacles of Geographical Area of ASEAN Countries

2. Saptopo Bambang Ilkodar

Title: Legitimacy of ASEAN's Treaty of Amity and Cooperation

Time: 14.26 WIB

Background

- ASEAN leaders place TAC as fundamental principle in internal and external relations
- ASEAN leaders always ask their dialogue partners to accept the treaty
- TAC is universal principle:
 - mutual respect

- no external interference, subversion or coercion
- non-interference in the internal affairs
- settlement of disputes by peaceful means;
- renunciation of the threat or use of force; and effective cooperation

Research Question

Why not all ASEAN dialogue partners access the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation as suggested by ASEAN?

Previous studies

- RuukunKatanyuu (2006):
implementation problem of TAC (especially principle of non interference) to Myanmar when she faced problems of democratization, reconciliation, and human right; at the same time she would be the next ASEAN leader
- JurgenHaacke (2005):
'Enhanced Interaction' with Myanmar and the Project of a Security Community: Is ASEAN Refining or Breaking with Its Diplomatic and Security Culture?'

This study

- Trying to discuss TAC as a whole, as an international regime
- Trying to examine it from the perspective of legitimacy

Studies on International Regime:

- Regime formation
- Regime legislation
- Regime Compliance
- Regime Effectiveness

Legitimacy is part of regime formation

Previous studies on ASEAN Regime

- Miles Kahler (2000):
a) "Legalization as Strategy: The Asia Pacific Case"

- b) Asia Pacific organizations tend to refuse legalization, contrary to European
- c) No sanction in TAC so it is weak regime
- Shaun Narine (1998):
 - a) “Institutional Theory and Southeast Asia: The Case of ASEAN”:
 - b) Using constructivism she conclude that ASEAN grow since its member states feel that joining ASEAN they get political leverage.
- Michael LR Smith (2007):

To criticize constructivism for can not explain the abnormalities of ASEAN situation: from very success nations to economic crises in 1998

The way to grow norms (Jaye Ellis; 2002):

- liberal democracies:

cooperative relations among certain states leads to strong identification and a sense of mutual trust among those states
- Cosmopolitanism:

to build a consensus that leaves room for difference and diversity while being sufficiently substantial to provide the basis for the validity of norms
- Constructivism:

Inter-subjective understandings that are constructed by agents in the course of interaction, and from which practices, rules, and institutions are constituted.

TAC problems of legitimacy

- No trust to the regime: No sanction
- Superiority feeling (Canada and the UE)

3. Putri Nilam Sari

Title: Public Perception of Climate Change Issue in The 'Climate Village' Program

Time: 14.34 WIB

Background

- a) Climate change becomes a major concern to ASEAN
- b) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Working Group-1:
 - The increasing of the surface temperature in the Southeast Asian region 0.4-1⁰C

- It is expected to increase between 1.5-2°C for the next 30 years
- c) ASEAN Working Group on Climate Change (AWGCC) has been responding to climate change by focusing on the implementation of relevant actions

The ASEAN Leaders expressed ASEAN's common understanding/position and aspirations towards a global solution to the challenge of climate change and their resolve to achieve an ASEAN community resilient to climate change through national and regional actions. Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Indonesia takes concrete action on this issue by declaring "Climate Village" Program (Program Kampung Iklim). This program encourages the active participation of the community and all parties in carrying out local actions based on adaptation and mitigation actions:

- increasing resilience to the impacts of climate change
- Reducing Greenhouse Gas emissions

Objective

To find out community perceptions about the issue of climate change in villages declared by the government as 'Climate Village'.

Result and Discussion

Concern issue:

- Climate change will include a decrease in sea ice and an increase in permafrost thawing, an increase in heat waves and heavy precipitation, and decreased water resources in semi-arid regions. Perception about the causes of climate change there are natural process 66,3%, human doing 3,8%, natural and human 30%. Need more socialization about how human being and natural process affect climate change. For the trusted source of information on climate change, data of internet is 36,3 for explanation you can see on the ppt.

- Internet especially social media has an advantage to influence people about the issue of climate change. Data of perceived impact of climate change, overcome the effects of climate change, and the reasons for involvement to adapt to climate change you can see on the ppt for explanation.

Conclusion

- Due to the complex nature of climate change issues, people's understanding of climate change needs to be improved.
- Community behavior in 'Climate Village' program is tend to be better because they want to participate in environmental protection to reduce climate change
- The 'Climate Village' program can be adopted by other ASEAN countries to raise public awareness of the issue of climate change.

SESSION III:

Moderator: Prof. Herman Joseph Kraft

Presenter:

1. Tamrin Kiram, Indah Adi Putri

Title: Local Political Contestation With National On The Implementation Of Democracy And Good Governance In ASEAN Countries

Time: 14.46 WIB

POLITICAL CONTESTATION

Ancient, the nation state was instrumental in defining the social movement and public space within the country frame. The role in the form of identification of the country about the idea of society that is closely related to the idea of national unity territories, populations living in the region, and their unique identity and cultural expressions. But now, there is a political contestation between countries with civil society movements in conducting spatial interpretation, in the form of political contestation of space interpretation between social and cultural movements at the local level faced with the role

of the state at the which generates a relationship between social and cultural movements at the local level through the NGO role.

THE POLITICS OF IDENTITY IN ASEAN

- Therefore, the identity of politics that occurs in Southeast Asian countries has a more orthodox sense of democracy than the identity of politics found in other countries, such as Eastern Europe. Political contestations that occur between the Communities with countries in public spaces to find identities of each ethnic group involve social and cultural identity and long lasting.
- Political contestations in politics of this identity in Southeast Asian and East Asia countries involve the use of violent elements in comparison to the political contestation of identity politics occurring in the countries of East Asia.(Giannakarou, 2015).

LIBERAL VIEW OF WORLD BANK

- There are two distinct views in the world Bank's Liberal group in the political restructuring process in Southeast Asian countries since the monetary crisis of 1998, among them; First, through a path of change in institutional and economic settings backed by supranational and regional institutions, as well as other technocratic and anti-political circles, the orientation of this view is control of power over institutions and community,;;
- Second, through the path of local political use conducted through a change of decentralized institutional policy, local democracy and good governance. Discourse on the development of local participation and civil society, as well as local political mobilization of local, national, and global issues.

RESEARCH QUESTIONS

- Politics is not only the question of spatial mastery, but it is also a competition for what is personal and what is public. Politics can be interpreted as an interpretive struggle, about how the space is realized as a cultural and identity container? What are the limits? How are political ideas and practices being evaluated?.

- Some of these questions put politics not only as a matter of spatial control. But also the question of how the space is defined. With the merger of social and geographic spaces, the nation's country and community are conceptualized.

THE DEFINITION OF POLITICS

There are three great views on politics, including: (1) politics as government; (2) Politics as a public life; (3) The political allocation of value by the authorities (Corporaso, 2015:4). The political approach to the government ignores the wider state structure in the government there is a personal purpose and which is personal, personal in terms of region and institutional means used. The activities put away the public interest and public means recognized as public sector. The political approach to the government ignores political inputs, in addition to ignoring the combination of the private sector with governments outside the government itself. The political approach to the government ignores the wider state structure.

POLITICS AS GOVERNMENTS

- Political approaches as governments make political definitions as organizations, rules and agencies. "Organization" is a more concrete structure, such as a judicial institution. "Rule" (rule) is the right to the obligation and the procedure of strategy on which is used in the political process. The basic rules of Government are defined in the Constitution, both written and oral
- The country is a broader phenomenon of coverage from the government, in a country with a legal phenomenon, the authority of the institutionalized, the dominance patterns that use violence and incentives. Politics as government is the formal political mechanism of a country as a whole that contains institutions, laws, public policy, and major actors in the Government

POLITICS AS PUBLIC SPACE

- There is a change in the meaning of government and the law of State domination being plural, as well as involving various other actors outside the country. There are constellations of various actors and interests in explaining the understanding of the law, including from actors outside the country.

- Public space is a form of constellation arena among the various laws in the country, both the official rules of Government and the unofficial unofficially of customary law and the law of religion in society

POWER IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

Power contains a value system that regulates behavior, including the smoothness that is interpreted as "plain", "not rude". Subtle nature is a sign of power, and can only be achieved through discipline and practice. Knowledge factors relate to power. In the structure there is a dimension of "introvert" which reduces the process of communication with the environment, this pattern puts the relationship among political institutions not woven by good communication process, but leads to competition towards the power center.

THE FAILURE OF PARLIAMENTARY DEMOCRACY

- The failure of parliamentary democracy is not the failure of political parties to implement the political policy program, but caused by a democratic government structure that recognizes legislative, executive and judicial divisions as well as the division of between opposition to a political party that is regarded as weakening of power.
- The search for power is done through centralisation, including collecting the various differences that exist, either in the form of ideology or other attributes. In traditional concepts, the power does not talk about its use, but is on its quest

THEORY OF MANDALA

The diversity of ethnicity in ASEAN countries could be a bonding network of political relations in the form of a balanced power sharing pattern based on the theory of the *mandala* (circle), as is the case in Malaysia or Indonesia. This theory explains the moral principles of political power that is both homogeneous and limited. In theory circle (*Mandala*), the neighbor placed as a potential enemy, while the enemy is a friend of potential neighbors who could be invited to form a coalition to invade neighboring supposed as an enemy

POWER AS AN IDEAL SYMBOLIC FORM

- The discussion of traditional power is more oriented towards its ideal symbolic form, not as a concrete structure. The image of power is not hierarchical, but is determined

by the distance from the center of the power of power determined by population, not according to the geographic area of sovereignty determined by the proximity of the capital as the center of reign.

- The influence of power weakened in the border area,. political contestations occurred between the suburbs with the central government, as well as between the young political leaders with senior political leaders as a form of traditional power dihotomy.

THE CONFLICT IN BORDER AREA

The border area of a country is a region that contains a potential conflict with the central government, such as the Patani area in Thailand, Mindanou in the Philippines, Papua in Indonesia, Rohingya in Myanmar. The influence of central government power is reduced in the border area, the concept of centraling sovereignty of the country distinguishes the form of sovereignty of the country in ASEAN compared to the form of modern power in the state evenly. Border areas contain the potential conflict of borders of a country in ASEAN, and can be mitigated through a decentralized policy of local government authorities.

UNITARY AND FEDERAL STATES

The Unitary State uses political parties as a means of political integration, this way is used by Indonesia as well as the Philippines through the form of Integrative party. While the means of political integration in the Federal state, such as Malaysia is a guarantee of protection for minority people in the form of physical protection of social identities and culturally and maximun on the political representation of minorities in Parliament.

THE FAILURE OF DEMOCRACY

The political democracy implementation of ASEAN unitary countries did not result in the form of articulate political parties, but more so became integrative political parties. The implementation of elections in these countries is as a means to renew political integration, but does not have the function of articulation of the interests of various social and economic groups of society. Political parties serve as a means of integration of communities that have a background in plural communities, such as political parties in Indonesia and Singapore, but not functioning as a means of articulation of social and economic interests of minorites

FEATURES OF ASEAN POLITICAL PARTY

Therefore, features of thought of "liberal" political party in ASEAN unitary countries, including; (1) There are moral elements, more pressed on what side to make (the normative aspect) and put aside how to solve the problem (practical aspects), (2) more to see the community as a unity is not a diversity of Interest, (3) colored by the attitude of optimism that neglected them to see the immediate problems that people feel, such as issues of increasing population, poverty, and social and economic gaps.

SHIFTING POWER TO EXECUTIVE

- These democracy phenomenons in ASEAN can be seen from the shifting power of the legislative institutions of the exclusivity, as well as the importance of a strong government
- The interest of the World Bank in the contact of good governance with democracy is based on the understanding of development as a form of sustainability and sustainable development, the limitation of electoral democracy encourages the world Bank to understand it as a "participatory mechanism" beyond the boundaries of representation and electoral democracy.

DEMOCRACY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

- Associating the issue of democracy with good governance is a way of economic approach with democracy, as well as the problem of transaparansi, accountability, rule of law, and the form of participation is regulated.
- This explanation narrows the understanding of democracy, as well as linking it to social and political issues that are the background of participation, accountability and transparency as a key element of good governance.

DECENTRALIZATION POLICY

- This effort was carried out since the 1990s through the decentralization of central government policies to local governments (deconcentrations) as well as to non-State actors (privatization).
- Some of the idea was a form of change in the meaning of development of modernization theory to achieve the goals of economic welfare into social and political rights in democratic theory in the 1990s.

THE WEAKNESS OF DEMOCRACY

Political democracy in ASEAN countries can not guarantee the implementation of social and economic democracy, as explained from some weaknesses of the democratic system, among others. (1) The inability to manifest the equation concerns some questions in the scope of social and economic life; (2) limitations in convincing in humans that their political participation is effective; (3) The inability to convince that the government is doing what the people are expecting and not doing what the people are not expecting; (4) Inability to realize the movement between order and the attitude of the intervention.

CONCLUSION

Weakness of the theory of democracy is to have less orientation to institutional development as a means to strengthen the rights of social and individual politics, efforts to strengthen the State position through institutional theory resulted in linking democracy to good governance principles. But the orthodox sense of democracy in the identity of politics that occurs in Southeast Asian countries manifest its inability to manifest the equation concerns some questions in the scope of social and economic life, therefore it need a new-institutional theory to relate the theory of democracy with the Food Governance practices in ASEAN countries.

2. **Abubakar Eby Hara, Agus Trihartono, Himawa Patriadi**

Title: ASEAN Responses to External Challenges from the Cold War to Indo-Pacific: Does ASEAN still Play Pivotal Role?

Time: 14.51 WIB

Introduction

- This paper attempts to examine how ASEAN gave responses to the changing threats and challenges in its external environment and to what extent its responses have influenced the relations among states in the region.
- In general, many people and academics agree that in general ASEAN plays an important role in increasing dialogue and in encouraging big powers to refrain from increasing tensions, especially in the Southeast Asian region. ASEAN position of not

engaging in alliances and its offer of norms or code of conduct has become an important foundation for dialogue and cooperation in Indo-Pacific states.

- The question is how ASEAN has come into this stage. Is it likely that ASEAN will play stronger role in creating order in Indo-Pacific?
- This paper will try to answer these questions.

Contesting Theoretical explanations

- How do we explain the continuing role of ASEAN? What is the possibility for ASEAN to continue or strengthen its role in the future?
- It is important to understand that each period discussed, the cold war, the post cold war and Indo-Pacific era has different internal and external conditions.
- The explanation among other can be found in a general perspective of neorealism and constructivism.
- But both approaches explain from one side and ignore the other side which is equally important.
- Neorealism looks at from international structure. Constructivist looks at ASEAN norms and identity. Both approaches do not see how international and domestic factors are interrelated so as to enable a foreign policy action to be taken.
- In neorealism the external structure is very influential in determining the behavior of the countries in the region. But it failed to explain the role of domestic actors and variety of actions within ASEAN members.
- The constructivist perspective shows that ASEAN has succeeded in building a security community with a shared identity and norms.
- However, it does not specifically show the position and the uses of the ASEAN identity and norms for the state in facing external and internal challenges. It does not show clearly when identity and norms play role in shaping state behaviour.
- We need to link and explain how these all aspects play role and interrelated one and another in ASEAN response to its external challenges.
- In addition, both perspective cannot explain why ASEAN not only differ but also have friction among its member in responding to various external threats and challenges.

- Although ASEAN displays responses that appear intact but there are different interests among its member countries.
- This issue need to be uncovered to look at the future influence of ASEAN in this region.
- Whether ASEAN remains in a driving seat must be seen from the context and the long process both from the external and internal conditions of ASEAN.

Neo-classical Realism as an alternative

- The approach that can be developed to accommodate both aspects is found in the neo-classical realism approach.
- This approach does recognise that the international system is dominant – it is a reference to relative national power and capabilities, it also believes in anarchy.
- But the influence of the international structure is mediated (by intervening variables) at the national level.
- These intermediate factors include the relative power of each state and attitudes and perception of decision-makers towards the situation.
- The international structure does not directly influence foreign policy decisions, but goes through a domestic process where decision makers have their own views influenced by many factors.
- These decision makers for example are directed by the basic principles of their foreign policy, their state's experience and history, state's identity and status, the dynamics of domestic politics and political and economic interests.
- Simply put, the neo-classical realism approach model can be seen from the following table.

ASEAN in the Cold War Period

- In seeing the ASEAN response, NCR can read more comprehensively than neorealism and constructivism.
- During the Cold War period, ASEAN's response to its external environment cannot be fully explained in the neorealist framework for two reasons.
- First, the five ASEAN member countries at that time built a coalition to fight the threat of the expansion of communist Vietnam in Indochina and Southeast Asia.
- Secondly, they develop their own way of dealing with that threat.

- ASEAN, for example, tried to convince Vietnam of the ASEAN principles of TAC which contained the principles of non intervention, peaceful resolution of conflicts and dialogue.

The Post Cold War period

- The international structure changed from bipolar to unipolar and the focus of attention changed from military to non-military issues. The issue of human rights, democracy and the environment becomes a global issue.
- ASEAN's response to Western pressure on these issues is quite prominent. Some ASEAN countries reject the Western pressure by using justifications such as the ASEAN way and Asian values.
- This shows that the international structure does not automatically influence the behavior of ASEAN countries.
- ASEAN countries also launched the Bangkok Declaration on Human Rights, which made emphasis on the important of the context in implementing human rights.

Indo-Pacific Era

- ASEAN is responding to developments in the Indo Pacific where the international structure has changed from unipolar to multipolar.
- The ASEAN response cannot be explained from deterministic neorealism because ASEAN countries have a different way from other countries in dealing with developments in the Pacific.
- ASEAN pays attention to stability in the region and does not want a power struggle in Southeast Asia to take place.
- ASEAN seeks to cooperate with all parties that benefit from the rise of China and the presence of the US with quad countries in the Region.
- Why is relatively ASEAN slow in giving a compact response and is the last entity to issue an official policy.
- There may be two reasons: ASEAN wants to wait for the right time and secondly, the effort to find an agreement between ASEAN countries might be quite complicated.

Conclusion

- This presentation shows that ASEAN always attempt to strengthen its presence and position amid the changing international structure. To a certain degree, it was seen as a threat to the stability and security of its region.
- the dynamics in ASEAN countries when responding to changes in the external environment.
- The need to capture the dynamics is important because it shows the variations and differences in these countries which cannot be explained by both the neorealism and constructivist perspectives.
- Through the neoclassical realism approach, variations in the approach can not only be explained but also can dismantle the different goals and interests of ASEAN countries.

3. Yanuar Syam Putra

Title: The Standardization of Traditional Medicine for Progressive Law Protection of Consumers in Palembang

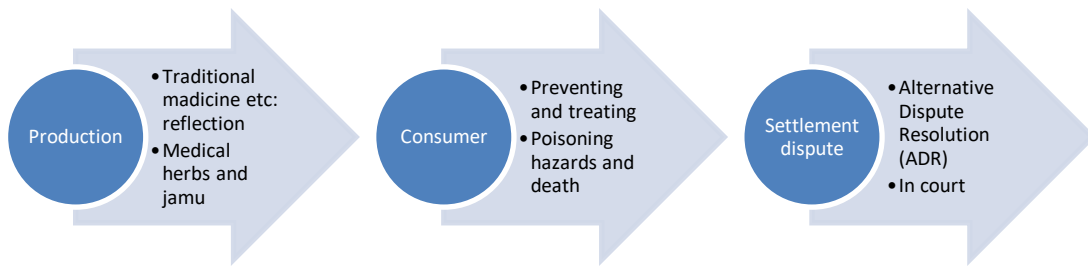
Time: 15.10 WIB

Introduction

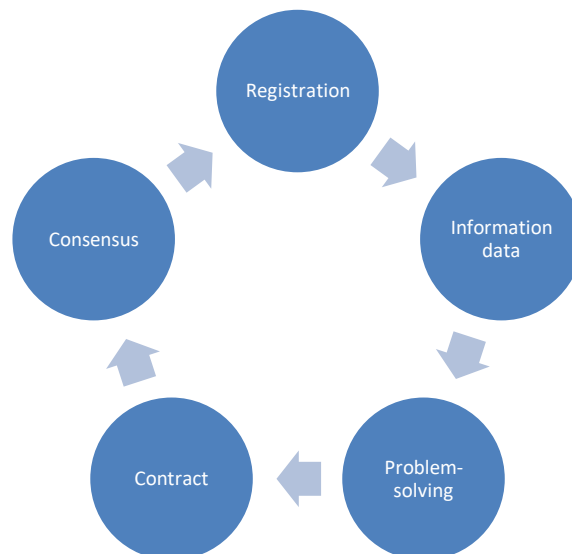
Any proponent of the right and duty can be acted on either of producers or of consumers as the subject of its law. Consumer protection laws are aimed at making profit, to ensure public welfare. This study used the type of empirical law research according to Soerjono Soekanto consisted of research into legal (unwritten) identification and the effectiveness of laws according. Pursuant to Bernard L. progressive laws was a project on the legal manner.

But its purpose in detail relates to the subject, researchers focus first on analyzing and implementation of progressive law enforcement in standardizing traditional medicine to ensure legal protection for its consumers as the user of the medicine and both to identify legal efforts covered by health-care regulations and consumer laws that will be compared with such an asean state.

Problem Solving



The Procedures for Mediation



SESSION IV:

Moderator: Prof. Herman Joseph Kraft

Presenter:

1. Asrinald-Asril, Yoserizal, Hairunnas

Title: Institutionalization of the Party System and the Future of Democracy in Southeast Asia: Comparison of Indonesia and Malaysia

Time: 15.25 WIB

Introduction

- a) A democratic political system as an arena for the consolidation of democracy has not been consistently implemented by political institutions in many countries;
- b) This phenomenon could be identified as follow:
 - The decreasing commitment of political parties to become democratic institutions;
 - Party tend to pursuit the power than as balance the power in parliament;
 - Legislative members has not been optimally implemented, especially in making laws and regulations;
- c) This article will highlight the problems of the party system in the practice of democracy by focusing on the institutionalization of the party system and its impact on the consolidation of democracy.
- d) Besides, this article explains the institutional reform of the party system as a basis for implementing democratic consolidation in countries that are just experiencing a process of transition towards democratic consolidation, particularly in Southeast Asia;
- e) The discussion will focus on the comparison of Indonesia and Malaysia in consolidating democracy;

Political Party System Indonesia

- a) Practicing a multi-party system;
- b) Presidential System;
- c) Requires a coalition of political parties to form a government

- d) Political interest as the basis for forming a party;
- e) The strengthening of oligarchic groups that determine the agenda of political parties

Political Party System Malaysia

- a) Practicing a multi-party system
- b) Parliamentary System;
- c) Requires a coalition of political parties to form a government;
- d) Ethnic group as the basis for forming a party;
- e) The strengthening of oligarchic groups that determine the agenda of political parties

The importance of the institutionalization of the party system

- Institutionalization of the party systems is an important variable for making modern political parties to carry out their functions in a democratic system.
- the institutionalization of party systems to be a marker of the condition of whether a regime is implemented competitively or authoritarian (Mainwaring, 2015).
- the resilience of the democratic system practiced in a country is determined by the institutionalization of this party system (Hickens&Kuhonta, 2015:1).

The Problem of Party System Institutionalization in Indonesia & Malaysia

- In Indonesia, the inter-party power competition has not run optimally because the party elites are more oriented to the division of power among them through a coalition built;
- In Malaysia, especially during the regime of the ruling National Front, it tended to control the election process with rules that restricted the revival of opposition parties;
- In both countries, the lack of strong roots in political parties in people's lives that has an impact on the legitimacy of the political party.
- There is no ideological ties that are rooted among the political party voters in Indonesia because they tend to prioritize short-term interests;
- While in Malaysia, opposition parties such as PAS represent Islamic parties have strong ties with voters in Kelantan and Trengganu states;

Conclusion

- The process of political reform and the institutionalization of the party system has not been implemented in both countries;
- Not surprisingly, the impact that is feared from the failure to institutionalize this party system is the ongoing decline of democracy in both countries;
- The future of democracy in the Southeast Asia region depends on the political parties in each country. Therefore, building a good party system is the basis for strengthening democracy.

2. Nani Mulyati, Aria Zurnetti, Iwan Kurniawan, Riki Afriza

Title: Private Sector Criminal Liability for Corruption Offence in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

Time: 15.33 WIB

Background

- The rapid growth of investment
- Increasing role of the private sector in the development and economy of the ASEAN countries
- Huge risk of corruption

Purpose: This paper examines the efforts to overcome corruption carried out by the private sector in ASEAN Member Countries

Heterogeneity Among the ASEAN Members

- in terms of population size: – Indonesia being the most populous with around 255 million and Brunei the least with 443,500 inhabitants
- human development levels: Singapore stands out with a very high human development index (HDI) (0.93, being 1.00 the maximum score) in contrast to the medium HDI in Myanmar (0.57) and Cambodia (0.58) (UNDP 2018)

Corruption Offence in the ASEAN Countries

- Link Between Corruption and the Health of a Democracy
- Transparency International said it found a link between corruption and the health of a democracy.

- Transparency International said it found a link between corruption and the health of a democracy.
- Weak democratic institutions cast serious doubts on the fairness of the arrests and prosecutions in the country

Strategies to Combat Corruption

Must be Built on the Joint Actions of: The state, civil society, and private sector

ASEAN Economic Community & Corruption

- Facilitate the movement of goods, services, investments, capital, & skills.
- Increase trade (goods and services) and investment among Member States.
- Promote & expand regional production sharing and network.
- Promote higher level of transparency and predictability
- Border related Corruption: Customs and Immigration
- Investment Related Procedures
- Licensing: Forestry, Mining, and Fisheries

Collaboration in Effective Corruption Prevention & Enforcement

- Sharing Information
- Asset Tracing and Recovery
- Set Standards on Anti-Corruption Measures
- Business collaborative action against Corruption
- Joint Commitment to Ensure Transparency & integrity on Customs and Immigration
- Joint commitment to ensure sufficient measures in place to prevent corruption.

Private Sector to Prevent Bribery

Combating Foreign Bribery, Limiting Potential Criminal Liability of the Corporation, the Adoption of Effective & Robust Anti-Bribery Procedures, and Ensuring Legal Compliance.

Conclusions

- Regulations regarding the provision of incentives for implementing an anti-corruption corporate culture are still very minimal.

- Corporations are advised to form an effective and consistent anti-corruption culture to ensure corporate policies that reject all forms of corruption
- If the corporation has adopted an anti-corruption corporate culture, it should theoretically be accepted as one of the reasons for waving or decrease criminal liability for the corporation

3. Himawan BayuPatriadi, Abubakar Eby Hara, Agus Trihartono

Title: ASEAN's Point of No Return: Indonesia in the Making of Regional Order

Time: 15.41 WIB

Departing points

- Why is ASEAN?
- Why is Indonesia?
- Optimism and pessimism, or at least hesitation, about the future of ASEAN.

While ASEAN's record over the past fifty years has not been without blemish, and there have been critical moments in the region's evolution when ASEAN has been felt to be "absent"—divided even—there is a little doubt that ASEAN has made a difference; it has mattered. However, to remain of consequence over the next five decades, clearly a business-as-usual approach by ASEAN will not suffice (Natalegawa, 2018)

Argument

Indonesia had played crucial roles in ASEAN both in putting the spirit and institution development. Its 'passivism' of ASEAN affairs may hinder the future development of ASEAN and Indonesia basically waste its traditional leverage for engaging in wider global affairs.

Paradoxes

Indonesia enjoyed strategic position in ASEAN.

- Indonesia is 'universally acknowledged as a regional "elder", and enjoys far more cordial relations with all its neighbours' (Acharya, 2014)
- SBY showed high profile and 'outward-oriented' foreign policy including 'ASEAN-plus focus' ,

while

- Jokowi took ‘an inward-looking’ foreign policy involving ‘de-emphasis on ASEAN’ (Shekhar, 2017)

Shifting Paradigm of Order

peace is best attained, and even then only partially, as by product of the creation of a stable international order’. Regional orders involve the same principles applied to a defined geographic area. (Kissinger, 2014)

- Realist – agency is material
- Westphalian
- American-led liberal Hegemonic Order

Acharya (2018): “Who are the makers and managers of that order?”

- Constructivist – agency can be material and ideational or normative
- democratizing order-building,
- Any country can become norms-makers

Indonesia as norm-makers: Global approach

- Independent and active principles but with changing approaches
- Asian African Conference (1955)

“All of us, I am certain, are united by more important things than those which superficially divide us. We are united, for instance, by a common detestation of colonialism in whatever form it appears. We are united by a common detestation of racialism. And we are united by a common determination to preserve and stabilise peace in the world”. (Soekarno, 1955)

- Not only anti-Western but also ‘affirming and reinforcing the post-war order’s commitment to a pluralist world grounded in ideals of national self-determination’ (Phillip, 2016)
- Inspired ‘the informal, interpersonal, consensus-driven or non-coercive, and non-legalistic code of conduct ‘.... accommodated in ‘ASEAN way’ (Acharya, 2016)

Indonesia as norm-makers: Regional approach

During 1967-1998 Indonesia was the engine of political block-building aiming at peace and security in the region. (Artner 2018)

- Asean stands as proof that small states in the right circumstances are great influencers

Proactive in ASEAN development

- Co-founder father of ASEAN
- promoted its own image as the leader('primus inter pares') among ASEAN members (Heiduk 2016)
 - Narsico Ramos and ThanatKoman appreciate Indonesia 's initiation to make ASEAN
 - Sponsorship in adopting the consensual decision making process of ASEAN
- ZOPFAN in 1970s
 - Initiated the removal of all foreign military basis

Engine for further development of ASEAN

- proposed the establishment of an ASEAN Security Community in 2003. the first pillar of ASEAN Community
- Makes efforts to reform consensual decision making process of ASEAN,
- Make sanctions possible in cases of non-compliance of agreements

A Broader Approach: Engaging with international community

Through ASEAN, initiated East ASIA Summit (2005).Redefinition of foreign policy

- “All direction foreign policy” and ‘Millions of friends and zero enemies’(Connelly, 2014 an, Yudhoyono, [s.a.]).
- Bandung Democracy Forum (BDF, 2008)
- Promoted ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights (AICHR)

However, all those steps NOT a turning away from ASEAN. SBY sought to balance warmer relations with its neighbours and with wider global players (China, the United States and other powers)

Inward Looking' foreign Policy

- Jakarta turned away from ASEAN and take a more nationalistic path in its foreign policy (Connelly 2014, Prashanth 2015 and Qin 2015).
- Jokowi's foreign policy advisers, Rizal Sukma, declared that ASEAN is no more 'the' cornerstone of the Indonesian foreign policy, it is only 'a' cornerstone of that (Prashanth, 2014).
- UU no. 38/2008 'ASEAN is the cornerstone of Indonesian Foreign policy'
- A turning away from a driving force of ASEAN
- Seems the activism has been set aside by Jokowi replaced the passivism in regional affairs. (Heiduk, 2016)

Impact on ASEAN

- Many "leaders", but absent of actual "leadership" because 'of states increasingly driven by short-term and immediate populist agendas; a sense of drift at the global level'. (Natalegawa, 2018).
- Up to SBY, Indonesia is making a lot of interesting noises, but isn't really making any music yet, but Jokowi seems to reduce the interesting noises staying away from further making meaningful music.

SESSIONV:

Moderator: Prof. Herman Joseph Kraft

Presenter:

1. Gibran Mahesa Drajat

Title:The Continuity of ASEAN Centrality within Indonesian Foreign Policy under President JokoWidodo

Time: 15.52 WIB

Introduction

- Indonesia is one of the founding members of ASEAN.

- One of the motivating factors towards the creation of ASEAN was the institutional enmeshment of Indonesia into the regional organization (Weatherbee, 2009, p. 72; Acharya, 2012, p. 157).
- Indonesia has been consistent in its foreign policy towards ASEAN that Southeast Asia needs to be free from external interference, which is enshrined in ZOPFAN, TAC, and ASEAN Charter.
- This is an embodiment of independent and active foreign policy (*politik luar negeri bebas aktif*).
- Thus, Indonesia emphasizes the central role of ASEAN in formulating initiatives as well as shaping the regional security architecture (Gindarsah and Priamarizki, 2015, p. 137).

The Concept of ASEAN Centrality and Indonesia's Mythical Retreat from ASEAN

The concept of ASEAN Centrality is best conceptually and operationally defined by Caballero-Anthony (2014):

- Maintenance and promotion of ASEAN norms and principles;
- Regional processes and engagements are driven by ASEAN-led mechanisms;
- Setting up agenda for regional cooperation to move forward;
- Intra-ASEAN relations.

There is a growing discourse during the early years of President Jokowi's first term that Indonesia is moving away from ASEAN because of the administration's preference to conduct foreign relations bilaterally than through multilateral fora.

The ASEAN Outlook on Indo-Pacific

- The first usage of the term "Indo-Pacific" under President Jokowi's administration was made by FM Retno Marsudi in her 2018 Annual Press Statement
 "...Indonesia will work together with countries in the region, to develop an Indo-Pacific cooperation umbrella."
- Since then the concept has been heavily promoted by FM Marsudi as well as President Jokowi himself using ASEAN-led fora and mechanisms.
- The Adaptation of ASEAN Outlook on Indo-Pacific demonstrates Indonesia's commitment to uphold ASEAN Way of consensus and consultation as well as using ASEAN-led mechanisms to reach a unanimous agreement on its content.

- The content of the outlook likewise strengthens ASEAN Centrality both from the perspective of norm-setting and ASEAN-led engagement in the Asia-Pacific and Indian Ocean regions (see page 5 of the outlook).
- Consistency with ASEAN's preference for cooperative security, i.e. 'security with' as opposed to security against' the adversary (Dewitt, 1994, p.7) and norm of inclusiveness (Acharya, 2014, p. 171).
- The above views are also shared by Acharya (2019); Oba (2019); and Rezasyah (2019).

US-China Trade War

- The exacerbation of tit-for-tat tariffs on trade goods between the US and China compels President Jokowi to identify a response for Indonesia that involves both domestic and foreign policy actors.
- Indonesia's call for ASEAN unity in the midst of growing protectionism among the two largest global economy coupled by the use of ASEAN meeting to discuss the ongoing issue illustrate the continuity of ASEAN centrality within Indonesian foreign policy.

The Issue of Rakhine State in Myanmar

- Indonesia's approach to handle the security issue in Rakhine State of Myanmar reveals a mixture of bilateral and multilateral diplomacy that culminates in greater engagement towards ASEAN cooperation.
- Indonesia uses bilateral approach to respond towards the issue of Rakhine state in Myanmar. But this is further advanced by engagement through multilateral instrument, i.e. ASEAN, so that Myanmar maintains its internal security for regional peace and stability. Reflecting Indonesia's concepts of 'national resilience' and 'regional resilience.'

Conclusion

- The three cases examined illustrate Indonesia's continuity to maintain ASEAN Centrality in the conduct of the former's foreign policy.

- Indonesia's effort for ASEAN to adapt a collective stance on Indo-Pacific cooperation and strategy shows how ASEAN norms and principles are maintained throughout its formulation and incorporated in the outlook. Discussions leading up to this outlook and its prospective application are also done through ASEAN-led mechanisms.
- Amidst the escalating trade war between US and China, Indonesia have also worked towards the unity of ASEAN in responding towards the growing protectionism between the two largest economy through ASEAN ministerial meeting.
- Indonesia's engagement towards Myanmar at both bilateral, and multilateral level through ASEAN to address the security issue in Rakhine State shows that like ASEAN Indo-Pacific Outlook, the principle of inclusivity remains important to strengthen cooperation among ASEAN member states.

2. Agus Trihartono, Abubakar Eby Hara, Himawan Bayu Patriadi

Title:Bring "Old Paradigm" of the ASEAN Way Back in: Moving forward to a Full-Pledged of ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC)

Time: 16.31 WIB

Introduction

- The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) membercountries staged a considerable "experiment" of regional cooperation and made a historic step toward regional integration by signing the Declaration of ASEAN Concord II, also known as the Bali Concord II.
- The Bali Concord II was the ASEAN leaders' agreement to establish an ASEAN Community.

The ASEAN Community consists of three pillars, namely: the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), the ASEAN Security Community (ASC), and the ASEAN Socio-Cultural-Community (ASCC). These pillars strengthen each other to support ASEAN as a regional community.

- Amongst the three pillars of the ASEAN Community, the ASEAN Security Community (ASC, now the APSC) has evoked appeals since there has been much inquisitiveness regarding ASEAN's decision to formulate the security community.
- The step taken by ASEAN to turn the region of Southeast Asia into one that could ensure long-term prosperity and security for the region as well as for its people was essential, but was also an ambitious decision.

Questions

- How does ASEAN go about achieving that ultimate transformation into the APSC?
- Do ASEAN old wisdoms, namely the ASEAN Way, fit in ASEAN current requirements to a full-fledged political-security community?

2025 APSC Blue Print

Key elements of APSC

According to the 2025 APSC Blue Print, the APSC has the following key characteristics:

Rules-Based, People-Oriented, People-Centered Community

- -share common value and norms
- -people enjoy human right, social justice and tolerance

Peaceful, Secure and Stable Region

- Responding to challenge of common interest of ASEAN members by principle of comprehensive security

ASEAN Centrality in a Dynamic and Outward-Looking Region.

- upholds and strengthens ASEAN centrality in the evolving regional architecture, and plays a responsible and constructive role globally

Strengthened ASEAN Institutional Capacity and Presence

- Building capacity of ASEAN secretariat
- Increasing ASEAN institutional presence at the national, regional and international levels

Problems in the ASEAN Way

- ASEAN norms such as non-intervention and sovereignty face serious challenges due to the rise of trans-national issues that interrelated and overflow across boundaries (Hara 2002, Sani, 2013).
- In the era of globalization where problems are more complex, issues such as trades, economic interdependence, human rights, political openness, terrorism, immigrant workers, illegal logging, environment, and separatist movements often cross the boundaries and sovereignty of a state. These issues have influenced the nature of the relationship between the state and society and sometimes disrupts state-to-state relationships within ASEAN.
- There should be shifting paradigm from Old ASEAN to New ASEAN norms (Sani 2013)

Towards a full-fledged of APSC

- The Shallow Common Values, the Artificial Regional Community
- The ASEAN Way is obsolete
- Whiter Principle of Non-Interference and Relegation of Sovereignty.
- ASEAN Leadership is weak.
- High Aiming, Low Determination

Moving beyond the legacy of the past, the legacy of the past, the asean way has contributed to asean cooperation building, employing nine conflicts in contemporary southeast asia as cases you can see on the ppt for the explanation.

What Can We Learn? ASEAN Formal mechanism is weak

ASEAN formal mechanism of dispute settlement was not trustworthy, since ASEAN members preferred using third parties such as the International Court of Justice (ICJ), UNSC, external states actors and international NGOs to solve their problems instead of ASEAN formal mechanisms as instruments of problem-solving amongst members.

The ASEAN Court of Justice to be responsible for Dispute Settlement Mechanisms (DSM) still not reliable.

ASEAN Way: Beyond its Diplomatic Rhetoric

Unlike previous works on ASEAN Way, in the conflict management, the ASEAN Way applied beyond its diplomatic Rhetoric. ASEAN possesses an inherent crisis management capacity, which can be identified in how the Association has responded to particular conflicts in the region.

The Conclusion

- In an increasingly globalized world and the spread of new security challenges, it has been crucial for ASEAN to promote economic, political and security cooperation to a community. Undoubtedly, these efforts could keep the Association as a valuable organization, which undoubtedly contributes to peace and stability, regionally and globally. Also, a successful APSC will obviously be a center of ASEAN security framework.
- While realizing a community is not unattainable, ASEAN need to provide common values as the foundation to manage the “huge” diversities amongst members.
- ASEAN's response to 8 Conflict Management issues and One of the Rohingya problem in Myanmar show that ASEAN's old values are still quite helpful to accelerate the resolution finding of the issues.
- This paper concludes the ASEAN way to some extent, is still too precious to be left. Those realities show that in the context of APSC, the paper suggests that it is possible that ASEAN holds their old values in the security and political context.
- ASEAN may need to strengthen ASEAN Mechanism of Dispute Settlement trusted by all members.

B. Day 2, Friday, September 6, 2019

SESSION I:

Moderator: Prof. Herman Joseph Kraft

Presenter:

4. Debbi Affianty

Title: ASEAN and the Challenges of Rohingya Problem

Time: 11.15 WIB

Rohingya and Rakhine State

- Has been in Arakan (now Rakhine) since 8th century during Mrauk U Dynasty. Some of them came during British colonial.
- Rohingya is a majority in the cities of Buthidaung, Maungdaw and Rathedaung.
- Rohingya is considered as “non-national” or “immigrants” by the Citizenship Law 1982.

Rohingya's Plight

- Rohingya people have been subjected to persecution, torture, and rape since 1978 when military junta in Myanmar launched Nagamin Operation on the grounds these people are considered as illegal migrants of the country. Ever since the Rohingyas have faced a series of persecutions such as in 1992, 2013, and 2017. More than one million of Rohingya have been refugees and 120,000 Rohingya has been Internal Displaced Persons (IDPs) since 2012.
- In September 2018, the United Nation's Fact Finding Mission issued a document stating that Tatmadaw (Myanmar military) should be held accountable for genocide that has forced around 700,000 Rohingya fled to Bangladesh in August 2017.

Root Causes of Rohingya Problem

- Discriminatory national policy
- Ethno-religious conflict
- The rise of conservative Buddhist monks.
- The Arakan Rohingya Salvation Army (ARSA)
- Economy-Political Interests

Article 38 of ASEAN HR Declaration

RIGHT TO PEACE

“Every person and the peoples of ASEAN have the right to enjoy peace within an ASEAN framework of security and stability, neutrality and freedom, such that the rights set forth in this Declaration can be fully realised. To this end, ASEAN Member States should continue to enhance friendship and cooperation in the furtherance of peace, harmony and stability in the region.”

ASEAN Efforts to Help Rohingya

- As a response to the plight of the Rohingyas, the ASEAN's Disaster Management Unit (AHA Centre) with its ASEAN's Emergency Response and Assessment Team (ASEAN-ERAT) has made Preliminary Needs Assessment Report after it visited Rakhine State in March 2019.
- The document has identified things offered by ASEAN to facilitate the process of the Rohingyas' repatriation, including physical security, material security, registration of the Rohingyas and social cohesion.
- Indonesia has formed Indonesian Humanitarian Alliance for Myanmar comprises of 10 CSOs: Muhammadiyah Disaster Management Centre (MDMC), Lembaga Penanggulangan Bencana dan Perubahan Iklim (Nahdlatul Ulama), PKPU Human Initiative, Dompot Dhuafa, Rumah Zakat, Dompot Peduli Ummat (Daarut Tauhiid), LAZIS Wahdah, Laznas Lembaga Manajemen Infaq (LMI), Lazis Dewan Da'wah Islamiyah Indonesia, and Social Trust Fund (UIN Jakarta).

Challenges for ASEAN to Solve Rohingya's Problem

- ASEAN Way
- ERAT has no authority to investigate human rights violations conducted by Myanmar's military (Tatmadaw)
- Harsh response from Diaspora Rohingya

“ASEAN should not allow Myanmar to continue her atrocious process against Rohingya. Rather, it should address the root cause of the Rohingya crisis towards finding a permanent solution, actively support the credible accountability efforts to ensure victims see justice served and the cycle of violence is not repeated, so as to ensure voluntary safe,

dignified and sustainable repatriation of all refugees with their full Myanmar citizenship, within a specified time, to their original places in Arakan/Rakhine state, not to displacement sites.” (the Arakan Rohingya National Organisation/ARNO).

5. Ignatius Agung Setyawan

Title:The Assessment of Indonesian Role on Managing Conflict in the South China Sea

Time: 11.26 WIB

Significance of the South China Sea

- Geo-strategic location : a major hub between Indian and Pacific Ocean
- Sea Line of Communications connected Southeast and Northeast Asia.
- Huge potential of oil and gas deposit
- Rich of biodiversity as well as flora and fauna

CONFLICTS IN THE SCS

- Overlapping jurisdictional claim and sovereignty over the whole or parts of the SCS
- The claimants: China, Taiwan, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia and Brunei

Impact of the conflict

- Increase suspicions and tensions in the SCS
- Destabilize security in the region
- Threaten ASEAN cohesion

ASEAN was fail to get consensus concerning SCS issue on ASEAN submit in Phnom Penh

Indonesian Position in the SCS

- Indonesia is not claimant in the SCS, neutral position, so it can act as ‘honest broker/ mediator’
- Indonesia concern in the SCS:
 - Economic interest : Natuna’s water rich of marine resources as well as natural gas and oil reserves.

- Dispute in the SCS could destabilize Indonesia's border and maritime security.
- Natuna's water frequently claim as China's 'traditional fishing ground'

Indonesia pursue its interest in the SCS under Jokowi

- Build image of Global Maritime Axis
- Strengthen law enactment on illegal fishing
- Increase procurement on military equipment
- Change the name of SCS on Indonesia EEZ into Laut Natuna Utara

Indonesia's role on managing conflict

- Deploy Track Two Diplomacy through the Workshop on Managing Conflict in the SCS since 1990
 - Develop confidence building measure among claimants and state surrounding SCS
 - Conduct cooperation on low politics activities such as Anambas Expedition on marine research
- Using Track One Diplomacy, especially in ASEAN, to discuss SCS issue
 - The essence of DoC as well as CoC come from the Workshop

Projection of Indonesian actions

- Indonesia has unique position such as middle income country, the biggest state in ASEAN, neutral position in the conflict and experiences on conflict management
- This position is capital to take more active on managing conflict especially on finishing CoC, intensifying Track Two Diplomacy as well as preserving ASEAN cohesion.

6. Beche Bt Mamma

Title: ASEAN countries and a Mistrust Attitude towards China

Time: 11.33 WIB

AGENDA

a) Research questions

b) Background

ASEAN and China relations : A push and Pull game

c) Body of Talk

- What cause mistrust among states according to Andrew H. Kydd
- Reasons why ASEAN countries have mistrust attitude towards China?
- Andrew H.Kydd on how to develop trust among states?

d) Conclusion

Research Questions

- Why do ASEAN countries have a mistrust attitude towards China?
- What should China do to overcome the mistrust?

Background

CHINA and ASEAN relationship can be described in a Push and Pull Strategy (Parameswaran, 2016).

What Causes mistrust among states according to Andrew H. Kydd.

- a. Exploiting cooperation.
- b. The level of trust is below minimum threshold.
- c. Uncertainty of the one's underlying motivation.
- d. Behavior and preferences (Kydd, 2007).

Reasons why ASEAN countries have a mistrust attitude towards China

- a. A perception of China as a threat.
- b. Power differential between China and Southeast Asia countries
- c. Expansive China claim on the South China Sea
- d. The fear of Beijing's manipulation of ethnic Chinese communities

What should China do to overcome the mistrust and develop trust?

- a. Reassurance: Level of trust is high enough to be trustworthy
- b. Building cooperation not defection
- c. Clear motivation
- d. Behavior and preference

SESSION II:

Moderator: Prof. Herman Joseph Kraft

Presenter:

1. Suyani Indriastuti

Title: The Implementation of Human Security Framework in ASEAN Community

Time: 11.44 WIB

Background

- a) Human security is a people-centred approach to security which was first used in its current sense by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in its annual *Human Development Report* (HDR) of 1994.
- b) It consists of economic, food, health, environment, political, personal, and community security.
- c) The essence of human security is the protection and preservation of fundamental human freedoms:
 - freedom from want (poverty and unemployment),
 - fear (violence and conflict),
 - indignity (displacement and human rights abuses).
- d) Human security is moving away from traditional, state-centric conceptions of security that focused primarily on the safety of states from military aggression, to one that concentrates on the security of the individuals, their protection and empowerment
- e) As a **people-centered** concept, human security places the individual at the 'centre of analysis.' Consequently, it considers a broad range of conditions which threaten

survival, livelihood and dignity, and identifies the threshold below which human life is intolerably threatened (CHS, 2003)

- f) The establishment of ASEAN Community indicates an institutional change in ASEAN = a transformation from solely state-centred to include people-centred security.
- State-centred security means security of state focusing on national interest, territory, using military power in protecting the security.
 - People-centred security means security of individual or community including protecting the basic human needs, human rights, and preventing structural and direct violence to people.
- g) However, ASEAN has not used the term ‘human security’ in its formal documents for addressing the people-centred security.

Research Questions

- What are the driving factors of the institutional change from state-centred to people-centred security in ASEAN?
- To what extent ASEAN Community has virtually implemented the human security framework?

Research Method

- a) Data: primary and secondary data
- b) Data collection method: documentary study
- c) Analysis methods: Process Tracing
- d) Process tracing concerns on the causal mechanism of the phenomena; it investigates why and how a particular outcome or effect occurred.
- e) Steps:
- deciding a good snapshot or starting point
 - making a list of the sequence of events
 - Identifying causal mechanism within the sequence of events
 - developing causal ideas embedded in the sequence.

Process tracing analysis:

- it requires a historical analysis to provide a detailed data on spiral actions and reactions within which a causal factor leads to a particular outcome.
- It presents a time series or a chronological order of the sequence of events.
- Process tracing concerns on the unfolding of events or situations over time

Process Tracing Analysis, structure, agency, and institutional change

PC = tracing causal mechanism within the interaction or dialectical interplay between structure and agency in changing the institutions

a) Institutions:

- a set of norms and rules, decision making process, and also actors such as individual actor, state or other organisations
- a general pattern of human actions and also human-constructed norms, rules and other arrangements either formally and informally organised.
- Institutional Change in ASEAN refers to a milestone of changing from state-centred to people-centred security shown in the establishment of ASEAN Community.

b) Structure: situation, condition or environment within which actors act their roles. Structure refers to social, functional and political structure including:

- External/ global structure
- Internal regional structure

c) Agency:

- the capacity of actor to take action within particular situation;
- it is property of actors, either individual, community, state or organisation, to play their roles especially in making and implementing decisions.
- Agency refers to the capacity of ASEAN

State-Centered Security**a) Agency of ASEAN**

- place security of state as top priority
- the ASEAN Way
- b) Structure
 - Global Structure: Cold War
 - Regional Structure: Conflict among the member state
 - Domestic member states structure: De-colonization & nation-building

People-Centred Security

- a) Agency of ASEAN
ASEAN Way, ASEAN Value
- b) Structure
 - Global structure: globalization, non-traditional security, human development and human security idea
 - Regional structure
ASEAN Economic crisis, non-traditional security & transnational threats to security (haze/smoke, terrorism, migrant workers, drug and human trafficking)

Human security implementation in ASEAN Community

- Freedom from fear
- Freedom to live in dignity
- Freedom from want

Three pillars in ASEAN Community

- ASEAN Political-Security Community
- ASEAN Economic Community
- ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community

The first pillar reflects protection of freedom from fear, while the two last pillars focus on freedom from want.

Why prioritizing freedom from want

- with the noteworthy exception of Singapore, living standards in much of the region remain modest at best, painfully low at worst
- economic development remains one of the defining goals of political elites throughout the region; it becomes top ASEAN's agenda.

Conclusion and Recommendation

- ASEAN does not fully implement the human security framework proposed by UNDP. ASEAN Way embraces the new approach to human security.
- However, it is also necessary to evaluate ASEAN Way as the governing value in ASEAN. This is for accommodating a comprehensive people centred approach to security as shown in ASEAN community's three pillars.

2. Muhammad Ichsan Kabullah, Hendri Koeswara, Didi Rahmadi, Roza Liesmana

Title:The Influence of Policy Alienation Between ASEAN Countries on the Recording of Forest Fire in Riau

Time: 14.08WIB

Background

- In the last five years, the large scale of forest fire in Riau Province became a crucial problem that has received much public attention in South East Asean (Asean) countries. 139,000 acre of forest has burned in 2015 (World Bank, 2016)
- There are massive damage for Asean countries in 2015 I.e, Singapore, Malaysia, & Thailand
- There are high attentions of the public in Asean countries relate forest fire such as banned for palm oil products, media campaign for non-pollution, etc.
- However, the government in Asean countries has less support in reducing fire forest in Riau Province i.e., less of budget, lack of human resources, technology, etc.

How to interpret Policy Alienation among Asean Countries

- Policy alienation has indicate loss of solidarity among Asean countries; “Jika disana sakit, disini juga sakit” (Tan Sri Dato Rais Yatim/ Malaysian Former Minister of Foreign Affairs, 22 August 2019)
- The Asean initiative in the condition lack of budget by the Province of Riau?

Strategic Powerlessness

- A lot of regulations for forest fire agenda
- PP No. 60 Tahun 2009 ttg Perubahan PP No. 45 Tahun 2004 ttg Perlindungan Hutan
- Inpres No. 11 Tahun 2015 ttg Peningkatan Pengendalian Karhutla
- Permenkeu No. 230 tahun 2017 ttg pedoman Penggunaan DBH DR
- Permendagri Tentang Pedoman Penyusunan APBD (Permendagri No. 38/2018)
- Pergub Riau No. 61 Tahun 2015 ttg Prosedur Tetap Pengendalian Karhutla di Provinsi Riau
- Pergub Riau No. 5 tahun 2015 ttg Rencana Aksi Pencegahan Karhutla
- The regulations has not working in practical level
- At the same time, the Asean countries has not banned palm oil company in Riau that registered in their stock exchange

Tactical Powerlessness

a) Dinas LHK

- Pencegahan dan pengendalian karhutla
- Sosialisasi kebijakan Pencegahan karhutla
- Pemutakhiran Peta Rawan karhutla
- Pembinaan Desa bebas asap

- Pengendalian karhutla berbasis masyarakat
- Pembinaan masyarakat peduli Api (MPA)
- Pelatihan regu pemadam Karhutla

b) BPBD

- Pengadaan Peralatan Sistem Pemantauan Karhutla
- Kegiatan Pengadaan Peralatan Penanggulangan Karhutla
- Kegiatan Operasi Siaga Darurat Penanggulangan Karhutla
- Inventarisasi Sumber Daya dan Kesiapsiagaan Penanggulangan Bencana Karhutla
- Pembentukan dan Pengembangan Desa Tangguh Bencana
- Program Rehabilitasi dampak bencana alam

c) DISBUN

- Dem-farm Pengendalian Kebakaran Lahan dan Kebun
- Pemantauan dan Pengendalian Kebakaran Lahan dan Kebun
- Pembangunan Water Management di Kawasan Perkebunan.

Operational Powerlessness

- Lack of commitment from elite -> Traveling expense of DPRD Riau IDR 32 Billion. Forest Fire expense only IDR 12 Billion
- The distrust of international support due to protect Indonesian image.

Public Meaninglessness

- The Asean community cannot pressure their government to promote sanction for oil company that produce in Riau.
- The division of public opinion for the future of palm oil industry.

Conclusion

- Strong commitment among Asean leaders for forest fire agenda
- Regulations among Asean countries for company that register in non-Indonesia -> obligation to protect their area from forest fire

3. Najmi dan Delfianti

Title:The Juridical Review On Dispute Settlement Of Border Between Asean Member States According ToThe Asean Charter

Time: 14.21 WIB

Since the Bangkok Declaration of 1967 to be core and juridical instrument of ASEAN establishment, in 2008 the ASEAN Charter was crated. It take a long period and process. It is initiated by the ASEAN summit who agreed that the cooperation was pointed to the formation of ASEAN Community. Furthermore, in the 12th ASEAN Summit at Cebu, January 2007 the Declaration on the Acceleration of the Establishment of an ASEAN Community of 2015 was agreed.

In correlation with the cooperation between the member states, it is required the powerful legal instrument as the ASEAN Charter to concern with it. As is known there is fluctuate relationship between the ten member states of ASEAN. Sometimes, the disputes or conflicts arise, that the most frequently occurring problem about the borders such as Malaysia-Singapore on Batu Pateh, Thailand-Cambodia, etc.

The disputes between member states are caused by conflicts of interest on each country. It is also undeniable that the territorial problem among of them leads to the physical clashes such as Cambodian-Thailand army in 2010. Moreover, there are disputes over the territorial problem claimed by each party such as Indonesia-Malaysia on Sipadan and Ligitan Island which tried in 2002 at the International Court of Justice. There are many other disputes involving the ASEAN member states.

Therefore, it is required a method to settlement of disputes for the member states. In this regard, the Bangkok Declaration of 1967 does not comprise and regulated the way of dispute settlement for the member states. In this case the resolution among of them mostly settled by "ASEAN spirit" only.

The arrangements of ASEAN dispute settlement are comprised in the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia (TAC) signed in Bali, February 24, 1976.

There are three results of the Bali Summit, as follows:

- Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South East (TAC)
- Bali Concord I
- Agreement Establishing the ASEAN Secretariat

There is only the TAC of three instruments of the Bali Summit was legally binding on all ASEAN member states, as the agreement included a mechanism for ratification of all member states so that the provisions in the agreement could be applied.

The main elements of TAC are the principles that must be adhered to all ASEAN countries in dealing with each other (for example, mutual respect, non-interference, renunciation of use of force and peaceful settlement of dispute, etc.). Moreover, the TAC stipulates in detail the efforts to strengthen relationship between countries, as well as the steps must be taken to improve of ASEAN cooperation. Therefore, realization of the ASEAN Community in 2015 will be the concrete evident of successful the ASEAN countries to implement the TAC provisions. Indeed, so far the High Council has never formally performed. The fact, however, does not mean to indicate the failure of ASEAN countries in implementation of TAC.

The dispute settlement mechanism of ASEAN Charter only adheres to good services, conciliation and mediation. The Chairperson or Secretary General of ASEAN may be requested to provide the mechanism (Article 23). The provision is less than stipulated in the TAC; inquiry is not included in the charter mechanism.

The arrangements of ASEAN dispute settlement before formation of the ASEAN Charter 2007 are depicted in the Treaty of Amity and Cooperation in South-East Asia (TAC) signed in Bali, February 24, 1976. The main instrument of the TAC is the principles that must be obeyed by all ASEAN countries in dealing with one another (for example, the principle of mutual respect, non-interference, renunciation use of force and peaceful settlement of dispute).

4. Sari Mutiara Aisyah, Nur Aslamiah Supli, Angelina Hosana Zefany Tarigan

Title: ASEAN Cooperation On Environmentally Sustainable Cities: Implications For Development In Palembang (South Sumatera)

Time: 14.28 WIB

Background

- Openness of economic zones leads developing countries to optimize "outward looking policy" for their economic development, a policy that allows foreign investment and leads to massive relocation of production bases of large multinational companies targeting large cities in developing countries.
- Entering 2030, an estimated 60% of the world's population is in urban areas, compared to the beginning of the industrial revolution of the 19th century which was only 3%. Of this acceleration, more than 90% occur in the developing world (Leitman, 2006).
- The total ASEAN population living in urban areas is 47% of the total population and is predicted to reach 63% in 2050.
- This process also takes place at the socio-ecological cost of the local community. Therefore, when the local government and society do not have an ecological insight, the growth of the city will have a serious impact on the environmental quality of the city itself (Girardet in Castelles in Vertovec and Posey 2003).
- This phenomenon of 'urban sprawl' has a number of serious implications, among which is very massive environmental degradation. This condition causes access to basic infrastructure facilities and services based on the availability of natural resources to be very competitive. The availability of land for housing and settlements, transportation, clean water and sanitation, as well as energy for various needs of citizens and industrialization, including waste and waste management systems, is now an agenda of government work in increasingly complex urban areas (Girardet in Vertovec and Posey 2003).

Research Question

- What are ASEAN Strategies and Instruments in encouraging city diplomacy activities as a tool to achieve the Integrated Environmentally Sustainable Region?

- How is the implementation of the Policy issued by the Government of the City of Palembang to realize the development of environmentally sustainable cities?

Concept

- a. City diplomacy and global governance, you can see on the ppt
- b. Concept sustainable cities, you can see on the ppt

Green Building Practices Indicators: Green Policy

- Agenda 21 Earth Summit (Rio de Janeiro, Brazil 1992)
- Millenium Summit (September 2000), The eight of MDGs (*Millenium Development Goals*) by 2015.
- The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in 2015. Goal 6, 11, and 15 of SDG
- Blueprint ASEAN *Socio-Culture Community* 2025: Sustainable Element: C.2. Environmentally Sustainable Cities: Clean Land, Clean Air, Clean Water

Result and Discussion

3StrategyASEAN Cooperation on Environmentally Sustainable City

- a. ASEAN Initiative on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (AIESC) The ASEAN Initiative on Environmentally Sustainable Cities (AIESC) which was endorsed by the ASEAN Environment Ministers in 2005
- b. ASEAN Environmentally Sustainable Cities Award (ASEAN ESC Award).Initiated in 2008 and held every 3 years in occasion of ASEAN Ministerial Meeting on Environment
- c. First Began in 2010 ASEAN ESC Model Cities

For Implementation, residential handling and settlement of slum area in the city of Palembang, target reduction of slum areas in the city of Palembang towards zero slum you can see on the ppt graphic for the explanation.

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Panel Session Report

Panel 2

DAY ONE

Panel discussion notes, Sept 5,2019

***discussion begin at 01.40.p.m**

***moderator : Dr.Helena Varkkey**

Participant

1.wiwiek Rukmi Dwi Astuti

- Start the topic : 01.41 p.m
- From Univ.Pembangunan Nasional Vetran Jakarta
- Talk about : Implementation Of Local Government Policy Of Kabupaten Bogor In Enactment of ASEAN economic community towards footwear small and medium industry
- Spent time : 8 minutes

2.Nur Aslamiah Supil,

- From : Univ.Sriwijaya
- Talk about : implementation of ASEAN consensus and Indonesia Law of No.18/2017 for Indonesian women Migrant worker
- Start the topic : 01.50 p.m
- Spent time: 9 minutes 22 second

3. Afrima Sari

- From : Univ. Andalas
- Talk about : morphophysiology characteristic of rice varieties germination in high temperature
- Sart the topic : 01.58 p.m
- Spent time : 10 minutes

4. Wenny Ira Reverawaty

- From : STISIP Nurdin Hamzah

- Talk about : the sustainable protection of peatland : study in jebus village,kumpeh distric, muaro jambi
- Start the topic : 14.10
- Spent time : 9 minutes 44 second

5. Risma Rahmatunisa

- From : Univ of Singaperbangsa Karawang
- Talk about :organoleptic and crispness properties of purple sweet potato,soybean flour, and red kidney bean flour flakes
- Start the topic : 02.21 p.m
- Spent time :9minutes44 second

6. Yoserwan

- From : andalas
- Talk about : harmonization of regulation on mutual legal assistance by indo in eradicating transnational eco crime in ASEAN eco community
- Start the topic : 02.32p.m
- Spent time: time up. (+)2 minutes

7. Muhammad Afiq Tahajjudin

- From : university kebangsaan Malaysia
- Talk about : basic support accorded to migrant workers in Malaysia : balancingAEC Agenda
- Start topic : 02.53 p.m
- Spent time : time up

8. Hardijanto Saroso,

- From : univ.binus
- Talk about : the role of investment on pharmaceutical company performance tht was mediated with advertising
- Start topic : 03.03 p.m
- Spent time : time up

9.Zidni Iman Navia

- From : univ. Samudra
- Talk about : ethnobotany of wild edible fruit species and their contribution to food security in the north Aceh region,Indonesia

- Start topic : 03.11 p.m
- Spent time : 9 minutes 57 second

10. Wetria Fauzi

- From : Universitas Andalas
- Talk about : the concept of Sharia Insurance Arrangement is ASEAN countries
- Start topic : 03.22p.m
- Spent time : time up

11.Delfi Yanti

- From : Universitas Andalas
- Talk about : An ASEAN comprehensive investment agreement (ACIA) policy in the capital investment law of Indonesia for ASEAN economic community
- Start topic : 03.36p.m
- Spent time : time up

12.Magdariza

- From : Universitas Andalas
- Talk about : the juridical review of law amendment of brand and geographic indication in trading liberalization of ASEAN and the influence to Indonesia
- Start topic : 03.36p.m
- Spent time : time up

Q & A

1st section :

Question :

***serin:** How do you socialize flour flakes in Indonesia while Indonesian people usually eat rice?

Answer:

***Wenny:** by giving outreach to school children at the elementary school to secondary school level. because the biggest target of consuming rice is at their age and so that those who later will deliver it to their families.

2nd section :

Question :

magdariza : why presenters explain the names of fruits in Latin, we who do not have a biology base that memorizes scientific names with certainty we will be difficult to understand what you say

answer :

the presenter recounts the names of the fruits he originally described using Latin into Indonesian

3rd Section :

Question :

talk about improvement of teacher education qualification of teacher education in the face to face how the management is detailed?

Answer :

teacher education management qualification in kerinci is not well implemented based on data, the development and achievement of targets from each program is even less well developed

4th section :

Question :

Enaching innovation for competitiveness: what could Indonesia learn form lazya and Thailand?

Answer :

because it is so important, when we learn about we will find something different and pattern to Indonesia

Focus on innovation

In some conditions like Thailand focus on business, and Malaysia focus on grouw up education

Strategy: focus

DAY TWO

Panel discussion notes, Sept 6,2019

***discussion begin at 11.18.a.m**

***moderator : Zulkifli Harza**

Note :

- only 5 participants came from total of 12 participants
- the moderator makes the Q&A session not with a group discussion but by making a presentation each percentage

Participant

1.Azhar

- From : univ.Sriwijaya
- Talk about : Law enforcement of waste managemet in efforts Reducing flood risk in ASEAN contries : a case study of Indonesia.
- Start topic : 11.21.a.m
- Spent time : time up

Q&A section :

Ibnu: give suggestion. u can see regular law from government I think if learn from tht u can find the solution to fix the problem

Answer : see our neighbor . motivated them , how to manage their rubbish. The bad impact from their rubbish. Flood can lose anything. The another country their have responsible. But, in this country not yet.

Doly :

You said we need to Educate rubbish management . I agrre to educate the young generation. But, I think tht not enough, we as adults must be role model for them for our children . how about plan ? there's plan to make law like Singapore?

Answer:

Nope. Tht's work in Singapore but not here(our country). Regulation not pose in society . there's no competency in satpol pp. they didn't understand how to use this regulation. The government already try to make PERDA. And giving Training to satpol pp how to use the instrument of law. Suddenly the police and satpol.pp.they don't realize their responsible

2. Dolly Nugraha Harahap

- From : Univ.Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta
- Talk about : Halal tourism : A new face for ASEAN tourism
- Start topic : 11.47.a.m
- Spent time : time up

Q&A section :

Azhar : as we know the majority of Indonesia's population is Muslim . but, we cannot deny that the country's crime rate is quite high and it is even reported that every 30 minutes criminal acts occur in various regions in Indonesia. seems to be a little difficult to implement it. (opinion)

Response :

unfortunately I am not focused on this country's crime case. I thought it's just need to try. It's okay if you take criminal as a serious case. But, don't be pessimist.

Note : Break sholat and lunch (11:58 a.m)

***discussion begin at 02.01.p.m**

3. Fauzan

- From : Univ. Andalas
- Talk about : EU citizenship and relevancy for ASEAN in sustainable refugee
- Start topic : 02.03.p.m
- Spent time : time up

Q&A section :

Zulkifli (moderator) : if we talk about Sovereignty concept. Tnc can make trouble in the country. And also they can build there's country. How u avoid this?

Ans : I'm trying to focus in capacity building. Give opportunity to refugee. We can separate the issue. But, here we need to separate this is not political issue. This focus in fee mobility.and job.

4. Laila

- From : Univ. Andalas
- Talk about : culture's potency in medical education to survive in global competition : a mini review
- Start topic : 02.22.p.m
- Spent time : time up (+) 2 minutes

Q&A section :

Fauzan : wht is the challenges to implementation IPE?

Answer : interprofessional among theThe doctor, they Still have arogancy. "I'm a boss I can decided. " this is old mind. Interpersonal communication we have we can do it together. The arogancy is the one of problem . is so barrier.

Fauzan :Do u have other ex. In the asean country

Answer: asean have different culture, there's outocracy senior and juniors. When junior wanna join. The senior still feel unrivaled, and the junior feel not confiedent wanna talk their idea.

5. Ibnu Zulian

- From : Univ. Potensi Utama
- Talk about : The impact of ASEAN economic community : case study the fisherman in Belawan
- Start topic : 02.36.p.m
- Spent time : time up (+) 2 minutes

Q&A section :

Fauzan:, go back to data. The fisherman has received training on the implementation of AEC from the government or institution. Explain more that fisherman agrees that government gives them trainee?

Ans : we have the formulate. Research first tested the validity and reliability. I think this is worth it to. 'Cause from research.

Note : the moderator continues to wait for the attendance of the participants until the panel ends even though the next participant did not come.

The panel ends at 04.30 p.m

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Panel Session Report

Panel 3

Day 1: Thursday, September 5, 2019

Moderator : Dr. Kumar Ramakrishna

- 13.54-14.05
 - Panel session started
 - Presentators: Indra Jaya Wiranta, Khairunnisa Simbolon
 - Title:
 - Review:
- 14.05-14.11
 - Presentatotr: Fitri Yulawati, Wiwi Widiastuti
 - Title:
 - Review: She describe on her presentations about the response of indigenous women to modernization, especially women in Kampung Naga. From the result, she hope that they can provide input to the government to formulate policies regarding the empowerment of women in Indonesia. She also argued that modernization, even in indigeneous communities, can go hand in hand, especially indigeneous women in ASEAN to faces ASEAN community.
- 14.11-14.21
 - Presentators: Radhita Chairani (Universitas Indonesia)
 - Title:
 - Review: She describe and explain on her presentation about women participations on labor participation (especially on leadership of company) in Indonesia. She argued that the diversity between women and men in labor participation (especially for director and commisioner positions) is far enough, which percentage of men participation is 82,5%.
- 14.21-14.26
 - Discussion session
- 14.26-14.32
 - Presentators: Sohul Sitongkir (attend), M.Ihsan, Ade P. Siregar (Universitas Jambi)
 - Title:
 - Review: He describe on his presentation about does the phenomenon of “online transportations”, which today become a lifestyle, affect the user preference and its decision. He argued that today online transportation’s market are grow fast and most of them are on ASEAN countries such as Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore,

Philippines, and Malaysia. From the result of his research, he conclude that lifestyle affect the user preference and the user preference and lifestyle influence the decisions of customer.

- 14.33-14.42
 - Presentators: Ike Revita (Universitas Andalas)
 - Title:
 - Review:
 - She describe that women are potential to become a target of violence (15% -78% on “KDRT” victims), and also 40%-70% are killed by their husband. The presentators explain us that we can know the factors of violences on women by “Psychopragmatic” analysis. The result, she describe that 40% of all samples of violences on women are caused by perpetrators.
 - Notes: She using mix languages (Indonesian-English), She forget to fill the attendance list, dismiss the panel before it ends.
- 14.42-14.49
 - Presentators: Soni Aulia (attend), Hendri
 - Title:
 - Review: He describe that lake Maninjau at the present are very polluted. Causes are many, from development of local residences untill using poison to catch fishes. From Perda no. 5 Tahun 2014, he described that rules is a causal factor of “Save Maninjau Program” establishment.
- 14.49-14.55
 - Discussion session
- 14.55-15.05
 - Presentators: Wiwi Widiastuti (attend), Fitriyani Yuliawati, Taufik Nurohman (Universitas Siliwangi)
 - Title:
 - Review:
 - She describe about Kampung Naga , which very different from the other traditional communities in Indonesia. She explain that in Kampung Naga, their using “The deliberate leadership” in their soviety’s life.
 - Notes: She using mix languages (Indonesian-English)
- 15.05-15.13
 - Presentators: Anatona, Nopri Yasman(attend), Yudhi Andani, Febby Rahayu Putri (Universitas Andalas)
 - Title:
 - Review: He explain that human trafficking in South East Asia had occured long ago. In his Presentation, he explained about slave trade in IOF and Notarieel archives. And also, slave trade dominantly occur in Batavia and Malacca.

- 15.14-15.22
 - Presentators: Wanofr Samry (Universitas Andalas)
 - Title:
 - Review: He explained about minangkabau identity, malay identity, and the linkage between them from historical, cultural, and mass media perspectives.
- 15.22-15.29
 - Discussion session
- 15.29-15.41
 - Presentators: Hafrida, Bunga Pertama Sari (attend), dan Dimar Simarmata (Universitas Jambi)
 - Title:
 - Review: She describe about implementation of payment to environmental services and also its opportunities and challenges.
- 15.41-15.51
 - Presentators: Dodi Devianto (Universitas Andalas)
 - Title:
 - Review: He explained about the clstering analysis of ASEAN countries based on the progress of youth development index.
- 15.51-15.54
 - Discussion
- 15.55-16.02
 - Presentators: Dessy Kurnia Sari (Universitas Andalas)
 - Title:
 - Review: She talks about “Boycott” movement in Indonesia to Malaysian product, Its reasons, and its implication.
- 16.03-16.13
 - Presentators: Mohammad Ihsan (Universitas Jambi)
 - Title:
 - Review:
- 16.13-16.19
 - Discussion
- 16.20
 - The Panel session ended
- Not attend list: Novi Amalia, Aprillia R. Tunggal, Miswanto, Hasri Jamil, Amelia AbdWahab, Wan Hasim Wan Teh, Zulkifli Harza, Ahmad Firdaus, Ahmad Syabudin, Verinita Arsyia
- Others: -

Day 2, Friday, September 6, 2019

- 11.19-11.30
 - The panel session started
 - Presentators: Ayulia Fardila Sari (Universitas Andalas)
 - Title:
 - Review:

She explained about Breast cancer and also warned us that most commonly diagnosed cancer on women incidence are on South East Asian Countries such as Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, and Philippines. She also promoted that Health promotion and socialization on breast cancer must be do and we could use social media such as Whatsapp and Instagram for health promotion and socialization on breast cancer.
 - Notes: Mr. Bruno Jetin also attend the panel session on panel room 3.
- 11.31-11.41
 - Presentators: Zaini (Universitas Andalas)
 - Title:
 - Review:

He described that South East Asian countries are potential to use solar energy as alternative's energy, Especially in Indonesia, Myanmar, Thailand, Malaysia, Lao PDR, and Cambodia. He also demonstrated his experiment about the low cost and reliable battery of soar energy.
- 11.42-11.51
 - Presentators: Agung Wibowo, Rida Rahim (Universitas Andalas)
 - Title:
 - Review:

He described the effect of capital strucure on profitability of electricity companies in South East Asia and also comparing every electricity companies in South Asian countries. From the result, he recommended that increasing debt will adversely affect the company if it isn't manage properly. It is necessary to optimize the capital structure that provides the return and risks.
- 11.51-11.56
 - Discussion session
- 11.56-12.06
 - Presentators: Bobby Rizki Ananda, Roni Ekha Putra, Ria Adriany (Universitas Andalas)
 - Title:
 - Review:

He described about Innovation of health services in Pariaman Hospital.
 - Notes: He using mix languages (Indonesian-English) but dominanty in Indonesian

- 12.07-12.17
 - Presentators: Hardijanto Saroso, Hadir Hudiyanto, Bambang Purnomo Sidik, Parwanto Parwanto (Binus University)
 - Title:
 - Review: He described about Technology ICT and E-commerce industry are highly improved and this phenomenon became one of many concern on ASEAN countries. He also explain that ICT and E-commerce could be used on small-medium enterprises in ASEAN Countries.
- 12.17-12.20
 - Discussion Session
- 12.20
 - Lunch and Pray Breaks
- 14.00-14.12
 - The Panel session continued
 - Presentators: Toti Sri Mulyati (Universitas Andalas)
 - Title:
 - Review:

She described about family business in ASEAN countries and its influence to their country (especially on GDP)
 - Notes: She using Indonesian
- 14.13-14.23
 - Presentators: Febrimarani Malinda (attend), Rogayah, Yanuar Syam Putra (Universitas Sriwijaya)
 - Title:
 - Review: The Regulation of Internet as literacy Media for Cyber Community

He explained that Indonesia is the 6th biggest countries of internet's usage and because of that, she argued that literacy media must be learned by people.
- 14.23-14.32
 - Presentators: Verni Juita
 - Title:
 - Review:

She described about Financial Technology in ASEAN countries are high. She argued that using fintech influenced on how financial are provided to and experienced by consumer, its impact on providers of professional accountant service, and regulations related to the accounting system.
- 14.33-14.40
 - Discussion session
- 14.40-14.51
 - Presentators:
 - Title:

- Review:
- Notes: Mr. Bruno Jetin dismiss the panel session before it ends.
- 14.51-15.01
 - Presentators: Ridho Darman (attend), Surya Afnarius (Universitas Andalas)
 - Title: Developing WebGIS for buildings in Nagari Koto Gadang, Agam Regency, West Sumatra Province.
 - Review:

He argued that several ASEAN countries (Malaysia and Thailand) have taken internet for some village's development. With WebGIS, he demonstrated that Indonesian could develop villages in information sectors. He collected data on bulidings assets (Houses, Offices, Mosques, etc), for example in Nagari Koto Gadang, and input them to WebGIS and build a websites or IT apps on smartphones and PC like Google Maps. In sumary, he created and demonstrate a "similar Google Maps" using WebGIS.
- 15.02-15.10
 - Discussion session
- 15.11-15.21
 - Presentators: Asniati Bahari (Universitas Andalas)
 - Title: Analysis of Local Government Web Transparency of South East Asia Countries. Case Study in Indonesia
 - Review: She described that ASEAN makes up less than 15% of the global retail e-commerce. For transparency, based on the survey's result from ASEAN Transparency Perception Index, Indonesia is the 6th countries with good transparency in e-commerce. From her Presentation, she concluded that Indonesia is less transparent, so she argued that Indonesia must to improve and develop web transparency on local government.
- 15.22-15.32
 - Presentators: Marizka Marizka (attend), Surya Afrianus (Universitas Andalas)
 - Title: Development of Web and Mobile GIS Application of Disaster in Padang to Support Tourism of West Sumatra Province
 - Review:

From data that her collected from several sources, She descibed that South East Asia Region is one of the vulnerable region to the natural disaster. In 30 years, there is 8,83% natural disaster affected in South East Asia. Because of that, for example, total tourists visits West Sumatra decrease 44,37%. Based on the needs of disasters alarms and its information, She created and demostrated a Web and Mobile GIS application for support disaster mitigation and tourism in West Sumatra.
 - Notes:

Rita Rahayu and Verni Juita dismiss the panel session before it ends on the time.

- 15.32-15.36
 - Discussion session
- 15.36-15.47
 - Presentators: V.L. Sinta Herindrasti (Universitas Kristen Indonesia)
 - Title: Indonesian Maritime Connectivity, Development Equality, And ASEAN Connectivity
 - Review:

She argued that the development in Indonesia is unbalance. West region in Indonesia is region with development growth faster than East region of Indonesia. She also described and argued that “Sea Toll” program from the President of Indonesia, Joko Widodo, is one of way to connect development between West and East. She also recommend Sea Toll for ASEAN connectivity
 - Notes: Verniati Arya entered the panel session on 3.33 pm
- 15.48-15.58
 - Presentators: Haris Suryamen (Universitas Andalas)
 - Title: Development of GIS-based Public Participation for online data collecting system of disaster mitigation management
 - Review:

He argued that Indonesia is vulnerable occur multi-hazard disaster (flood, eathquakes, tsunami, etc). When a disaster occurs, emergency response activity is important to do. With GIS, he argued that it can support emergency response activity and for online data collecting system of disaster mitigation management.
- 15.59-16.07
 - Presentators: Verniati Arya
 - Title:
 - Review:

She explained that “Sharia Hotel” become a new form of service on hotel’s business in ASEAN countries. From her result, she conclude that most of visitors/customers give a positive feedback for Sharia Hotel.
- 16.07-16.12
 - Discussion session
- 16.13
 - The panel session ended
- Not attend list:

International-Conference on ASEAN

Panel Session Report

Panel 4

Presenter 1

- **Narasumber** : Mohd Shukor Abdul Mumin, Alman Aizuddin, Rohani Abdul Rahim
- **Asal Universitas** : Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
- **Moderator** : Dr. Jendrius
- **Tempat** : Convention Hall (CH), Universitas Andalas.
- **Hari/Tanggal** : Kamis, 05 September 2019
- **Waktu** : 13.43-13.55 WIB

Teknis : Setiap sesi moderator akan memanggil 3 atau lebih presenter untuk menjelaskan penelitiannya kemudian setelah itu setiap presenter yang maju telah selesai mempresentasikan penelitiannya akan dibuka sesi tanya jawab maksimal sekitar 10 menit.

Narasumber : Mohd Shukor Abdul Mumin, Migration and Public Security Threat in Sabah : A Legal Analysis.

Kerangka Paparan :

1. Tipe-Tipe Migran

- Migran yang tidak memiliki dokumen atau migran ilegal yaitu warga negara asing yang tidak memiliki dokumen yang disyaratkan dalam peraturan imigrasi.
- Stateless Migran yaitu seorang individu yang tidak memiliki kewarganegaraan di satu negara seperti bajak laut yang dikenal juga sebagai Pala'u
- Perdagangan Migran/ Orang yaitu bentuk-bentuk kekerasan, penculikan, paksaan atau ancaman untuk mendapatkan persetujuan seseorang yang memiliki kontrol atas orang lain dengan tujuan

untuk diperdagangkan atau eksploitasi yang bisa mendapatkan keuntungan finansial bagi sekelompok orang.

- Penyelundupan Migran/Orang yaitu masuknya seseorang secara ilegal ke negara pihak.

2. Migrasi di Sabah

Laporan terakhir yang didapat dari departemen imigrasi Sabah, ada sekitar 120.000 orang Filipina dan Indonesia yang datang ke Sabah untuk bekerja dengan menggunakan dokumen yang tidak resmi.

3. Ancaman Kemanaan Publik

Dari banyaknya data migran yang tidak memiliki dokumen resmi tersebut tentu mendatangkan berbagai ancaman bagi negara baik itu dilihat dari aspek kesehatan, kejahatan, isu sosial, ekonomi, pendidikan serta politik. Salah stu contoh untuk ancaman di aspek kesehatan, pada tahun 2013-2016 kasus penyakit TB di Sabah mencapai 25 hingga 30 persen melibatkan orang asing, pada tahun 2018 kasus TB tercatat hingga 5.106 kasus yang mengalami kenaikan hingga 28,7% yang melibatkan orang asing.

4. Kesimpulan

Masyarakat umum khawatir bahwa isu migran yang terus meningkat di Sabah akan berdampak juga terhadap tingginya aktivitas kriminal kemudian untuk mengatasi isu tersebut harus adanya kontrol yang kuat di perbatasan dan juga harus mengkaji ulang mengenai hukum atau aturan mengenai migran serta adanya kerjasama yang kuat diantara negara-negara anggota ASEAN untuk mengatasi permasalahan migran akan mampu menjaga keamanan yang ada di domestik setiap negara.

Presenter 2

- **Narasumber** : Kamarudin Abu Bakar, Rohani Abdul Rahim, Muhammad Afiq Ahmad Tajudin
- **Asal Universitas** : Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia
- **Moderator** : Dr. Jendrius
- **Tempat** : Convention Hall (CH), Universitas Andalas.
- **Hari/Tanggal** : Kamis, 05 September 2019
- **Waktu** : 14.05-14.15 WIB

Narasumber : Kamarudin Abu Bakar, Rohani Abdul Rahim, Muhammad Afiq Ahmad Tajudin,
Development and Human Rights, Are They Compatible?

Kerangka Paparan :

1. Pendahuluan

HAM diciptakan untuk memperjuangkan keadilan, menciptakan martabat dan keadilan dengan mengurangi kemiskinan, kebijakan pembangunan harus mempertimbangkan kesejahteraan individu dan kelompok sebagai bagian integral dari kemajuan pembangunan oleh karena itu penting dalam setiap lembaga pembangunan atau pemerintah untuk membuat kebijakan pembangunan yang mempertimbangkan HAM.

2. Pengembangan Efek yang Berkelanjutan

Pembangunan membutuhkan semua nilai-nilai sosial seperti peluang, kebebasan, pendapatan dan kemakmuran dan semua hal tersebut harus didistribusikan dengan adil, serta biasanya dalam pembangunan seringkali menyebabkan ketimpangan yang baru

3. Pendekatan-Pendekatan yang diciptakan Penulis

Ada beberapa pendekatan yang bisa digunakan untuk melihat pembangunan yaitu pembangunan orang dan modal, pengembangan modal mengacu pada akumulasi modal untuk meningkatkan modal yang bisa untuk meningkatkan standar hidup masyarakat namun banyak kasus dimana pembangunan berjalan tidak berdampingan dengan HAM.

4. Hambatan Untuk Mewujudkan HAM

Ada beberapa hambatan yang menyebabkan HAM tidak bisa berjalan berdampingan dengan pembangunan yaitu HAM didominasi secara tradisional dengan lebih menekankan pada hak-hak sipil dan politik namun di bidang HAM ada pendekatan yang berbeda baik itu bagi para positivist maupun para behaviouralis, orang Asia biasanya tidak peduli terhadap kebebasan politik namun lebih peduli atau *concern* terhadap pengembangan ekonomi yang cepat serta hambatan lainnya adalah bagi pandangan tradisional kedaulatan negara tidak boleh diintervensi oleh pihak ketiga.

5. Kesimpulan

Seharusnya pembangunan dan HAM tidak dapat dipisahkan karena kedua hal tersebut adalah kunci untuk menciptakan masyarakat yang makmur.

Questions and Answer (QandA) :

Questions: 1. Pak Fauzan bertanya ke Pak Shukor : Tipe pengungsi seperti apa yang dijelaskan oleh PBB?

Answer : 1. Pak Shukor Menjawab Pertanyaan Fauzan : Tipe nya adalah orang yang datang ke suatu negara dengan karena berbagai alasan seperti orang yang datang ke Sabah akibat di negara tempatnya tinggal terjadi konflik yang berkelanjutan.

Presenter 3

- **Narasumber** : Retno Kusniati dan Helmi
- **Asal Universitas** : Universitas Jambi
- **Moderator** : Dr. Jendrius
- **Tempat** : Convention Hall (CH), Universitas Andalas.
- **Hari/Tanggal** : Kamis, 05 September 2019
- **Waktu** : 14.17-14.27 WIB

Narasumber : Retno Kusniati dan Helmi, Development of Fair and Equitable Sharing Law and Access and Utilization of Genetic Resources of Indigenous People

Kerangka Paparan :

1. Latar Belakang

Sumber daya genetik (GR) merujuk pada materi genetik yang bernilai aktual serta potensial dan yang dimaksud dengan materi genetik adalah setiap materi tanaman, hewan, mikroba yang mengandung unit keturunan fungsional. Sebagian besar keanekaragaman hayati sumber daya genetik yang berguna untuk mempertahankan kehidupan manusia terletak di wilayah masyarakat adat atau masyarakat pedalaman yang disebut sebagai hutan adat guguk.

2. Masalah

Ada beberapa permasalahan yang kemudian muncul dari latar belakang tersebut yaitu bagaimana pengembangan hukum untuk melindungi masyarakat adat serta bagaimana transformasi hukum internasional menjadi hukum nasional dan harmonisasi hukum di negara-negara ASEAN meskipun ASEAN juga telah membuat rancangan perjanjian kerangka kerja ASEAN tentang akses pada pembagian manfaat?

3. Peran Masyarakat Adat

Ada sekitar 370 sampai 500 juta masyarakat adat yang ada di dunia dan mereka semua memiliki peranan penting dalam menjaga alam atau tanaman yang digunakan untuk pembuatan obat namun ketika industri farmasi modern mengembangkan tanaman yang ditemukan serta digunakan oleh masyarakat adat kemudian tidak dibagi secara adil. Kemudian ada transformasi hukum dari yang internasional ke nasional untuk mencapai tujuan yaitu tujuan dari International Treaty *Convention on Biological Diversity* (CBD) and Nagoya Protocol: dalam aspek akses dan pembagian keuntungan (*benefit sharing*) dan kemudian negara memiliki kewajiban untuk membuat aturan serta regulasi yang jelas terkait *benefit sharing* untuk masyarakat adat secara adil. Di masa depan setiap negara anggota ASEAN harus mampu untuk membuat mekanisme yang adil terkait akses dan pembagian keuntungan dengan masyarakat adat karena mereka yang memiliki peran penting dalam menjaga tanaman-tanaman yang memiliki segudang manfaat melalui *Asean Framework Agreement on Access on Benefit Sharing*.

Presenter 4

- **Narasumber** : Kiswanta
- **Asal Universitas** : Universitas Pamulang
- **Moderator** : Dr. Jendrius
- **Tempat** : Convention Hall (CH), Universitas Andalas.
- **Hari/Tanggal** : Kamis, 05 September 2019
- **Waktu** : 14.27-14.37 WIB

Narasumber : Kiswanta, Utilization of Solar-Cell and Termoelectric As A Cheap Air Cooler Environmentally Friendly.

Kerangka Paparan :

1. Keunggulan Alat

- ✓ Tidak memerlukan listrik/PLN
- ✓ Menggunakan energi matahari secara gratis
- ✓ Ramah lingkungan
- ✓ Praktis

2. Alat dan Bahan

Alat : Voltmeter, Termometer Digital, Solder Listrik, Tang Potong, Gergaji Besi, Obeng, dan Lem Besi.

Bahan : Panel Solar Cell Photovolttaik tipe polycrystal 12 volt atau 10 watt, Solar charge controller 12 volt atau 10 ampere, baterai, termoelektrik TECI-12706 atau 12 volt, kabel penghubung, kipas dan heatsink plat pendingin.

3. Prosedur Pembuatan

Termoelektrik ditempel pada Heatsink plat pendingin, Sisi yang dingin ditempel pada plat dingin dan sisi yang panas pada plat pembuang panas, penempelan pakai lem besi (Araldit) serta kabel dari termoelektrik merah (+) dihubungkan ke + output controller dan hitam (-) ke – output controller, baterai aki kering, kutub + dan – dihubungkan ke controller, solar cell kutub + dan – dihubungkan ke controller, setelah selesai, solar cell ditempel ke bagian belakang AC.

4. Kesimpulan

AC Portabel Tenaga Surya yang dirancang dengan panel surya dan modul termoelektrik telah mampu bekerja dengan baik. Dalam kerjanya, sinar matahari dikonversi oleh panel surya menjadi arus listrik searah (DC) yang mengalir dalam modul termoelektrik yang menyebabkan kalor berpindah dari satu sisi pendingin termoelektrik ke sisi lainnya, sehingga terbentuk sisi dingin yang dihembuskan anginnya dengan kipas untuk mendinginkan udara sekitar. AC Portabel Tenaga Surya ini menjadi lebih hemat biaya, ramah lingkungan, karena sistem pendinginan menggunakan Thermoelectric, bukan dari freon, CFC atau bahan kimia lainnya sehingga tidak menghasilkan carbon atau efek polusi udara.

Saran-saran

Untuk dapat memberikan hasil yang maksimal, panel surya pada AC Portabel Tenaga Surya ini harus ditempatkan pada daerah yang cukup mendapat sinar matahari.

Presenter 5

- **Narasumber** : Andri Donal
- **Asal Universitas** : Universitas Pasir Pengaraian
- **Moderator** : Dr. Jendrius
- **Tempat** : Convention Hall (CH), Universitas Andalas.
- **Hari/Tanggal** : Kamis, 05 September 2019
- **Waktu** : 14.37-14.47 WIB

Narasumber : Andri Donal, The Use of ICT in learning ESP at Agribusiness Studi Progsam of Pasir Pengaraian.

Kerangka Paparan :

1. Latar Belakang

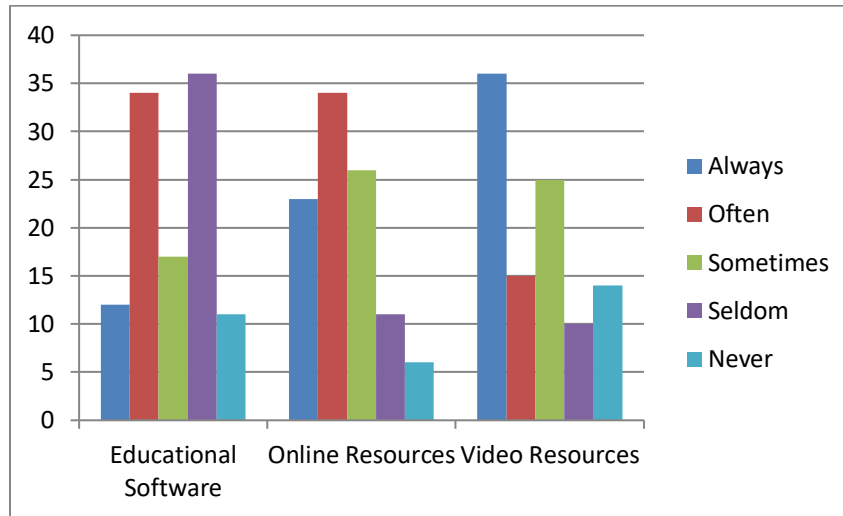
Sebagai bagian dari integrasi ekonomi ASEAN, Indonesia ditantang untuk aktif dalam kompetisi antar negara agar tidak tertinggal dengan negara lain, pelajar Indonesia kan bersaing dengan pelajar lain di negara-negara ASEAN khususnya dalam hal teknologi serta kemampuan bahasa inggris sehingga mereka harus bersiap dengan kompetensi bahasa inggris yang baik (GE) maupun bahasa inggris untuk tujuan khusus (ESP). Kompetensi ESP memiliki peran penting karena diperlukan di tempat kerja, perkembangan ESP sebagai disiplin ilmu di ASEAN terus meningkat, perubahan yang cepat dalam teknologi informasi dan komunikasi (TIK) juga berdampak terhadap kompetensi kerja oleh karena itu pembelajar ESP harus dilengkapi dengan kompetensi penggunaan TIK.

2. Tujuan Penelitian

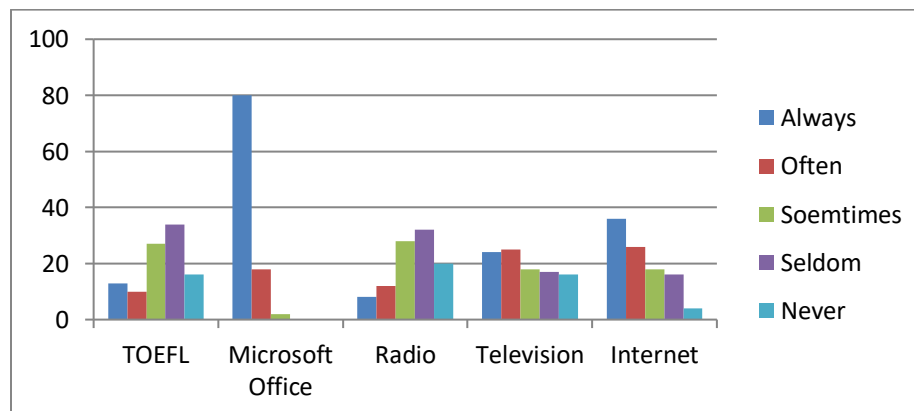
- ✓ Penggunaan TIK dalam pelajaran ESP di Program Studi Agribisnis Universitas Air Pengaraian
- ✓ Deskripsi alat TIK yang digunakan selama pelajaran ESP di Program Studi Agribisnis Universits Air Pengaraian.

3. Hasil

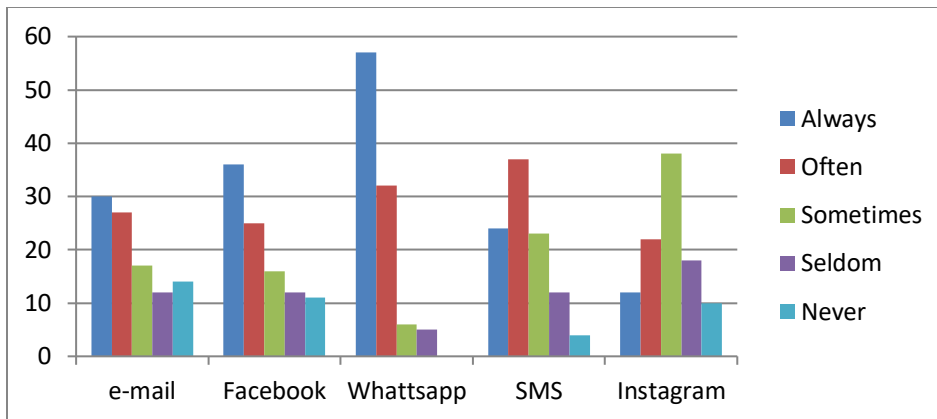
- The Use of ICT in Learning ESP (ICT as Learning Sources)



- ICT as Instructional Organization of Learning



- ICT for Communication



4. Kesimpulan

TIK sangat membantu bagi peserta didik ESP sebagai sumber pembelajaran, materi pembelajaran dan slurn komunikasi selain itu peserta didik dapat dengan mudah menggunakannya karena adanya perangkat atau media di sekitarnya namun mereka harus lebih optimal dalam menggunakan TIK untuk belajar ESP.

Questions and Answer (QandA) :

Questions: Pak Jen bertanya ke Pak Donal : Ini sebenarnya lebih ke saran daripada pertanyaan agar pak Donal menjelaskan secara rinci apa manfaat dari ICT atau ESP ini bagi mahasiswa karena dari pemaparan yang dilakukan tidak menjelaskan apa manfaat nyata dari ICT tersebut.

Answer : Iya, terimakasih pak atas sarannya, sya juga masih melakukan penelitian lanjutan terhadap bagaimana manfaat ICT tersebut bagi mahasiswa.

Presenter 6

- **Narasumber** : Yulnafatmawita
- **Asal Universitas** : Universitas Andalas
- **Moderator** : Dr. Jendrius
- **Tempat** : Convention Hall (CH), Universitas Andalas.

- **Hari/Tanggal** : Kamis, 05 September 2019
- **Waktu** : 15.13-15.24 WIB

Narasumber : Yulnafatmawita, Soil Organic Carbon Stock at The Upper Kuranji Watershed Under Wet Tropical Rainforest Region.

Kerangka Paparan :

1. Pendahuluan

Daerah tropis basah memiliki curah hujan tahunan yang mencapai lebih dari 500 mm, daerah Kuranji hulu memiliki kemiringan yang curam, pengatur hidrologi untuk wilayah yang lebih rendah, indikator kualitas tanah khususnya sifat fisik tanah yang mempengaruhi erosi, POC sangat sensitif terhadap degradasi karena penanaman.

2. Kasus Banjir Bandang 25 Juli, Mengapa bisa Terjadi?.

- Hujan deras mulai terjadi pukul 16.30 hingga 19.30 WIB (3 jam), dan hingga pukul 23.00 WIB hujan masih terjadi.
- Lokasinya di daerah hilir Sungai Lubuk Kilangan seperti Ujung Tanah, Lubuk Begalung, Batang Arau, dan sekitarnya, dan Sungai Batang Kuranji seperti Limau Manis, Kuranji, Siteba, Jalan Karao, dan sekitarnya.
- Menurut Sutopo, hujan deras yang terjadi di kawasan Padang dan sekitarnya sore tadi merupakan fenomena alam di daerah ekuator Indonesia yang dipengaruhi Siklon Tropis Vicente yang ada di Laut Cina Selatan, sekitar 21,1 lintang utara, dan 114,2 bujur timur atau sekitar 2010 km sebelah utara timur laut Kepulauan Natuna.
- Siklon tropis vicente ini menyebabkan hujan dengan intensitas ringan, sedang hingga tinggi di wilayah Sumatera bagian utara dan barat. Selain itu siklon ini menyebabkan gelombang dengan ketinggian 3 – 4 meter yang berpeluang terjadi di Perairan Sabang – Banda Aceh, Perairan Utara Aceh. Sedangkan gelombang dengan ketinggian 4 – 5 meter berpeluang terjadi di Laut Cina Selatan bagian Utara

3. Kesimpulan

- Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa 70,65% dari daerah penelitian masih ditutupi hujan primer (PF), 23,79% oleh hutan sekunder, 4,71% oleh sema, 0,56% oleh kebun campuran, dan 0,32 oleh pertanian musiman.
- Kemiringan area diklasifikasikan sangat curam yaitu sekitar 18,95%, yang curam sekitar 69,28% serta yang sedikit curam sekitar 11,77%. Daerah yang ditanami kebun serta pertanian lahan kering hanya menempati 0,88% dari lahan dengan kemiringan 15-25%.
- Stok tanah OC pada kedalaman 30 cm tanah teratas berkisar antara 59-99 T/ha, didominasi (>50%) oleh POC kemudian stok SOC menurun karena berubah menjadi semak-semak sebesar 22%, PF terbuka dan budidaya adalah area pertanian sebesar 35%.
- Tekstur tanah di lokasi penelitian diklasifikasikan menjadi fine atau clayey dengan pesanan tanah didominasi oleh Ultisols LUC dari alam menjadi lahan budidaya yang menyebabkan penipisan SOC, penurunan konduktivitas hidrolik tanah serta stabilitas agregat dan peningkatan kepadatan massa tanah cenderung rentan.

Presenter 7

- **Narasumber** : Hasdi Putra, Nabila Ulfa Walmi dan Afriyanti Dwi Kartika
- **Asal Universitas** : Universitas Andalas
- **Moderator** : Dr. Jendrius
- **Tempat** : Convention Hall (CH), Universitas Andalas.
- **Hari/Tanggal** : Kamis, 05 September 2019
- **Waktu** : 15.24-15.29 WIB

Narasumber :Hasdi Putra, Nabila Ulfa Walmi dan Afriyanti Dwi Kartika, A Data Mining Approach for Prediction of Rice Production Using Backpropagation Artificial Neural Network Method.

Kerangka Paparan :

1. Pre Processing Data

Disini terdapat dua proses yaitu pelatihan input data (*training data*) kemudian pengujian data(*testing data*).

2. Proses Prediksi Beras

Dalam proses prediksi beras menggunakan proses prediksi Backpropagation dengan pelatihan input data dan pengujian data

3. Implementasi

Hasil prediksi Backpropagation ANN kemudian diaplikasikan pada MATLAB GUI untuk mempermudah pengguna dalam menoperasikan model yang telah dibangun dan membuat sistem terlihat menarik.

4. Kesimpulan

Penerapan prediksi produksi beras yang dibuat telah mampu memprediksi produksi beras untuk tahun 2018 dengan melakukan 75 pengujian parameter yang diperlukan serta tingkat akurasi dan kesalahan dalam sistem prediksi produksi beras masuk kriteria 88,138692% dn 11,861309%.

Presenter 8

- **Narasumber** : Nila Anggraeny
- **Asal Universitas** : Universitas Andalas
- **Moderator** : Dr. Jendrius
- **Tempat** : Convention Hall (CH), Universitas Andalas.
- **Hari/Tanggal** : Kamis, 05 September 2019
- **Waktu** : 15.29-15.34 WIB

Narasumber : Nila Anggraeny, Parenting Efficacy for Mother Of Domestic Violence Victims

Kerangka Paparan :

1. Pendahuluan

Setiap orang tua memiliki peran yang sangat penting dalam mengajarkan atau mengasuh anaknya di waktu kecil hingga beranjak dewasa, melaksanakan peran ibu dengan kondisi seperti itu tentu tidak mudah ketika mereka harus menyelesaikan permasalahan dan juga harus berurusan dengan tanggung jawab sebagai seorang ibu, keyakinan para ibu untuk dapat melakukan peran sebagai orangtua sangat memengaruhi perkembangan anak-anak sebesar 68%.

2. Hasil

- Penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa secara umum, peserta dalam penelitian ini mengalami masalah dalam domain pengasuhan, bagaimana mereka memberikan kasih sayang emosional kepada anak-anak mereka.
- Mereka merasa mampu menjalankan ranah disiplin
- Akibat adanya kekerasan dalam rumah tangga pada seorang ibu akan memengaruhi bagaimana kemudian dia mengasuh anaknya yang berdampak pada akademik, prestasi, disiplin serta kesehatan.

3. Kesimpulan

Bahwasanya ibu memiliki peran yang sangat penting dalam mengasuh anaknya karena *self efficacy* memberikan dampak kepada seorang ibu.

Questions and Answer (QandA) :

Questions: 1. Bu Retno bertanya ke Bu Fatma : Bagaimana kemudian orang Kuranji meningkatkan kesadaran terhadap tanah?

2. Pak Jen bertanya ke Pak Hasdi : Bagaimana metode ini bisa digunakan untuk produk lain seperti minyak kelapa sawit dan bagaimana tingkat akurasi dari data karena banyak *obstacles* di Indonesia?

3. Pak Jen bertanya ke Bu Nila : Apakah anda menemukan korban pelecehan verbal dalam penelitian anda?

Answers : 1. Nah itulah permasalahan yang utama dimana kebanyakan masyarakat Kuranji belum memiliki awarness yang cukup untuk mengerti bagaimana dampak yang akan ditimbulkan apabila kita tidak menjaga tanah.

2. Data diseluruh dunia pastinya memiliki hambatan-hambatannya tersendiri dan itu bergantung dengan kualitas data yang kita punya sehingga apabila kualitas data tadi baik maka akan mampu menghadapi hambatan-hambatan yang muncul. Kemudian permasalahan yang Indonesia hadapi adalah salah satunya mengenai *structure of data* (kualitas) dimana seperti yang kita tahu Indonesia masih menggunakan *single data*.

3. Untuk sejauh ini saya belum menemukan korban pelecehan verbal dalam penelitian saya.

Presenter 9

- **Narasumber** : Denny Yohana,dan Rahmi Desriani
- **Asal Universitas** : Universitas Andalas
- **Moderator** : Dr. Jendrius
- **Tempat** : Convention Hall (CH), Universitas Andalas.
- **Hari/Tanggal** : Kamis, 05 September 2019
- **Waktu** : 15.59-16.08 WIB

Narasumber : Denny Yohana,dan Rahmi Desriani, The Effect of Environmental Accounting Disclosure and Environmental Performance on Corporate Financial Performances.

Kerangka Paparan :

1. Latar Belakang

Banyaknya permasalahan lingkungan yang muncul seperti polusi udara yang terus meningkat serta kerusakan-kerusakan lingkungan lainnya membuat masyarakat harus memiliki kesadaran lagi dalam menjaga lingkungan, implementasi dari prinsip-prinsip GG dimana perusahaan harus melakukan transparansi terhadap aktivitas-aktivitas yang mereka lakukan kepada pengambil keputusan melalui laporan tahunan dan laporan pembangunan.

2. Hasil

Akuntansi berbasis transparansi lingkungan tidak memiliki impact yang signifikan terhadap kinerja keuangan kemudian aspek lingkungan tidak memiliki impact yang signifikan terhadap kinerja keuangan

3. Kesimpulan

Akuntansi lingkungan tidak memiliki efek yang signifikan secara statistik terhadap kinerja keuangan.

Presenter 10

- **Narasumber** : Syahrizal, Lucky Zamzami, Eka Putra
- **Asal Universitas** : Universitas Andalas
- **Moderator** : Dr. Jendrius
- **Tempat** : Convention Hall (CH), Universitas Andalas.
- **Hari/Tanggal** : Kamis, 05 September 2019
- **Waktu** : 16.08-16.19 WIB

Narasumber : Syahrizal, Lucky Zamzami, Eka Putra, Urban Fisherman Social Mobility : Study of Fisherman Communities In Padang City.

Kerangka Paparan :

1. Latar Belakang

Para nelayan yang ada di daerah Pasia Nan Tigo sekitar 90 persen adalah berada di keadaan yang miskin hal ini disebabkan oleh beberapa hal seperti peraturan atau kebijakan pemerintah, sedikitnya sumber daya yang tersedia, ketidakadilan dalam proses *sharing benefit*, serta lokasi yang terisolasi.

2. Kemiskinan para nelayan di Pasia Nan Tigo

- Pendapatan mereka hanya cukup untuk kebutuhan primer, diluar kebutuhan primer pendapatan mereka sangat tidak mencukupi.
- Kebanyakan dari mereka tinggal di rumah yang sangat sederhana bahkan mereka tidak memiliki sanitasi.
- Tingkat pendidikan serta kesehatan rata-rata para nelayan sangat rendah.

3. Potensial yang Dimiliki

- Bahwa mereka tinggal di area urban sehingga mereka mendapat fasilitas yang cukup baik
- Edukasi yang baik untuk anak mereka
- Keberadaan pekerjaan yang baru
- Kesempatan bagi istri para nelayan untuk menciptakan bisnis sendiri.

Presenter 11

- **Narasumber** : Fery Andrianus, Syafruddin Karimi, Endrizal Ridwan.
- **Asal Universitas** : Universitas Andalas
- **Moderator** : Dr. Jendrius
- **Tempat** : Convention Hall (CH), Universitas Andalas.
- **Hari/Tanggal** : Kamis, 05 September 2019
- **Waktu** : 16.19-16.30 WIB

Narasumber : Fery Andrianus, Syafruddin Karimi, Endrizal Ridwan, Why does Compensation Affect the Second Generation of Involuntary Resettlement Household Welfare?

Kerangka Paparan :

1. Latar Belakang

Sebagaimana populasi dan perekonomian negara-negara di Asia meningkat dengan cepat maka kebutuhan atau permintaan atas air dan energi juga terus meningkat, pembangunan untuk nuklir menjadi semakin sulit karena adanya peristiwa di Fukushima Jepang. Oleh karena itu pembangkit listrik tenaga air melalui pembangunan bendungan mungkin bisa menjadi sumber energi terbarukan yang lebih layak yang mampu memenuhi berbagai kebutuhan kota di Asia karena banyak dari kota-kota ini telah mengalami kekurangan pasokan listrik. Banyak dari negara-negara berkembang yang mencari dana bantuan dari negara asing untuk bisa membangun pembangkit listrik tenaga air.

2. Tujuan

- Membandingkan atau meninjau kompensasi untuk pemukiman kembali secara paksa di beberapa negara di ASEAN
- Untuk memeriksa kondisi kesejahteraan rumah tangga saat ini dan tujuan ini dianalisis menggunakan pendekatan objektif dan subjektif dengan studi kasus Koto Panjang, Sitiung Indonesia.

3. Indikator

Kesejahteraan rumah tangga pemukiman kembali dianalisis menggunakan 10 indikator yang mengarah ke variabel yang digunakan dalam indeks kebahagiaan (subjek indikator) yaitu kesehatan, pendidikan, pekerjaan, pendapatan rumah tangga, keharmonisan keluarga, ketersediaan waktu luang, hubungan sosial, kondisi rumah dan aset, lingkungan serta kondisi keamanan.

4. Kompensasi Pemukiman di Koto Panjang

Kompensasi Tanah dan bangunan, total luas tanah 2,5 hektar. Tanah dan bangunan 0,1 ha termasuk rumah semi permanen dengan ukuran 36 meter persegi (6x6m), pertanian Palawija (bisnis) 0,4 ha, perkebunan karet dan kelapa sawit 2 ha.

5. Kesimpulan

Hasil menunjukkan bahwa kesejahteraan rumah tangga yang dipindahkan lebih baik daripada kondisi sebelumnya, baik di desa maupun kondisi pada awal transfer kemudian secara umum pendapatan rata-rata diatas upah minimum provinsi dn kompensasi yang disediakan untuk Koto Panjang lebih baik dibandingkan dengan daerah lain.

Question And Answer (QandA) : Tidak ada pertanyaan dari *Audience*.

LAPORAN HASIL DISKUSI

-Panel Discussion Room 4 Hari Kedua-

Presenter 1

- **Narasumber** : Syamsurizaldi dan Nisa Ul Husna
- **Asal Universitas** : Universitas Andalas
- **Moderator** : Dr. Jendrius
- **Tempat** : Convention Hall (CH), Universitas Andalas.
- **Hari/Tanggal** : Jumat, 06 September 2019
- **Waktu** : 11.24-11.32 WIB

Teknis : Setiap sesi, moderator akan memanggil 3 atau lebih presenter untuk menjelaskan penelitiannya kemudian setelah itu setiap presenter yang maju telah selesai mempresentasikan penelitiannya akan dibuka sesi tanya jawab maksimal sekitar 10 menit.

Narasumber : Syamsurizaldi dan Nisa Ul Husna, Literature Study About Half Rubber Treatment Processing by Village Ownership Agency as Empowerment Model in Rural Increasing Rubber Farmers Income In.

Kerangka Paparan :

1. Pendahuluan

Karet merupakan komoditas yang sangat penting dalam memberikan peningkatan terhadap pendapatan negara atau perekonomian namun di zaman sekarang ini telah muncul produk karet tidak hanya yang natural namun ada juga yang sintetis dan Indonesia merupakan salah satu penghasil produk karet terbesar di dunia.

2. Keberlanjutan Karet di Indonesia

Ada beberapa strategi dalam membangun produk karet di Indonesia yaitu teknologi, pelatihan yang dibuat untuk mengasah skill petani dan lainnya

3. Konsep

Pengembangan, Institusi serta Village Ownership Agency (VOA).

4. Kesimpulan

Setengah perlakuan karet oleh badan kepemilikan desa yang dapat dilakukan dengan mendirikan pabrik karet kecil serta dengan meningkatkan kegiatan karet konselor yaitu memberikan pengetahuan dan pelatihan.

Presenter 2

- **Narasumber** : Roni Ekha Putra dan Tengku Rika Valentina.
- **Asal Universitas** : Universitas Andalas
- **Moderator** : Dr. Jendrius
- **Tempat** : Convention Hall (CH), Universitas Andalas.
- **Hari/Tanggal** : Jumat, 06 September 2019
- **Waktu** : 11.32-11.40 WIB

Narasumber :Roni Ekha Putra dan Tengku Rika Valentina, Importance of Early Information In Earthquake Disaster Risk Reduction : Learning From Experience West Sumatra Eartquake 2009.

Kerangka Paparan :

1. Latar Belakang

Isu mengenai gempa bumi merupakan salah satu isu yang sangat menarik untuk di kaji tidak hanya untuk negra-negara di ASEAN namun untuk semua negara di dunia, Ketika Tsunami Aceh yang menggemparkn Indonesia dimana dampaknya juga mencapai Thailand, Singapura, malaysia dan bahkan India. Padang juga dikenal sebagai salah satu kota yang cukup rentan akan adanya kejadian-kejadian alam atau *natural disaster* seperti gempa bumi.

2. Lokasi

Apabila dilihat secara letak geografis, Padang merupakan kota yang termasuk sebagai kota yang memiliki resiko tinggi terhadap gempa bumi, hal ini di karenakan Padang termasuk

sebagai ring of fire. Terjadinya peristiwa gempa bumi dan tsunami di kota Padang memberikan pelajaran penting dimana harus ada strategi yang dilakukan untuk mendeteksi peringatan gempa bumi sedari dini, hal ini karena melihat bahwasanya peristiwa gempa bumi ini menyebabkan banyak orang yang meninggal dunia dan mengalami luka serius.

3. Hasil dan Diskusi

Untuk semua orang yang tinggal di kota Padang, adanya sistem peringatan dini gempa bumi merupakan instrumen yang sangat berguna bagi kehidupan sehari-hari mengingat Padang menjadi salah satu kota yang memiliki ancaman yang cukup besar dari *natural disaster*, sehingga dengan adanya sebuah sistem peringatan dini akan mampu mengurangi korban jiwa ketika gempa bumi itu terjadi dan juga akan membuat masyarakat lebih bersiap untuk menyelamatkan diri ke tempat yang aman.

4. Kesimpulan

Saat ini sistem peringatan dini gempa bumi di kota Padang ini telah berjalan dengan baik namun masih ada beberapa hal yang perlu untuk ditingkatkan menjadi lebih baik lagi yaitu masih banyak komunitas yang tidak peduli terhadap *Early Warning System (EWS)* kemudian masih kurangnya biaya untuk melakukan proyek-proyek mengenai peringatan gempa bumi.

Question And Answer (QandA) : Tidak ada pertanyaan dari *Audience*.

Presenter 3

- **Narasumber** : Fachrina
- **Asal Universitas** : Universitas Andalas
- **Moderator** : Dr. Jendrius
- **Tempat** : Convention Hall (CH), Universitas Andalas.
- **Hari/Tanggal** : Jumat, 06 September 2019
- **Waktu** : 14.00-14.11 WIB

Narasumber : Fachrina, The Role of Government and Community Leaders for Prevention of Sexual Violence.

Kerangka Paparan :

1. Latar Belakang

Mengkaji permasalahan tindakan kekerasan terhadap perempuan khususnya kekerasan seksual adalah penting karena hal tersebut merupakan masalah yang serius dengan segala dampak negatifnya dan relatif kurang mendapat tanggapan dari masyarakat, bahkan dari pihak perempuan itu sendiri sebagai. Selain dikarenakan oleh sifat *privacy* dan ketertutupannya, tapi juga dipengaruhi oleh pandangan masyarakat yang sering kali menganggap sebagai sesuatu aib yang tidak perlu diekspos ke permukaan.

- CATAHU 2018 Komnas Perempuan mencatat kekerasan seksual di ranah privat yakni 1.210 kasus, dan ranah komunitas adalah pencabulan 911, pelecehan seksual 708, dan perkosaan 669 kasus.
- Sejumlah kalangan menilai Indonesia sedang berada dalam kondisi darurat kekerasan, bahkan Komnas Perempuan menyebut realitas tersebut telah meningkat kepada situasi “Kegentingan Kekerasan Seksual”.
- Sumatera Barat khususnya Kota Padang tidak luput dari fenomena kekerasan seksual ini. Nurani Perempuan mencatat selama 2015-2017 telah menerima laporan sebanyak 224 kasus.

2. Tinjauan Pustaka

- Beberapa faktor yang melandasi terjadinya kekerasan seksual yaitu;
- Karakteristik fisik dan reproduksi yang dimiliki perempuan mendukung terjadinya tindakan kekerasan seksual, sehingga perempuan lebih mudah menjadi korban..
- Ketimpangan relasi laki-laki dan perempuan. Adanya perbedaan gender yang dikonstruksi secara sosial yang melabelkan laki-laki lebih kuat dan lebih tinggi statusnya dalam masyarakat.
- Faktor ekonomi. Perempuan dapat dijadikan sarana pengeruk keuntungan

3. Hasil dan Pembahasan

- Secara umum kepedulian terhadap Kekerasan Perempuan (KTP) diimplementasikan pemerintah Indonesia dengan melakukan ratifikasi terhadap konvensi PBB mengenai penghapusan segala bentuk diskriminasi terhadap wanita yang dituangkan dalam undang-undang nomor 7 tahun 1984.
- Membentuk Komisi Nasional Anti KTP, melalui Keppres nomor 181 tahun 1998. untuk melakukan pencegahan.
- 24 November 1999, Indonesia mencanangkan rencana nasional mengenai penghapusan KTP; melibatkan berbagai unsur, pemerintah, LSM, dan organisasi kemasyarakatan.
- Intruksi Presiden nomor 9 tahun 2000 yang mengatur tentang pengarusutamaan gender dalam pembangunan nasional.

Presenter 4

- **Narasumber** : Aziwarti
- **Asal Universitas** : Universitas Andalas
- **Moderator** : Dr. Jendrius
- **Tempat** : Convention Hall (CH), Universitas Andalas.
- **Hari/Tanggal** : Jumat, 06 September 2019
- **Waktu** : 14.11-14.19 WIB

Narasumber : Aziwarti, Resilience Family Early Marriage.

Kerangka Paparan :

1. Latar Belakang

- UNIFPA (2006) menjelaskan bahwa pernikahan anak adalah pernikahan yang dilakukan oleh remaja 18 tahun ke bawah, yang secara fisik, sosiologis dan psikologis belum memiliki kesiapan untuk memikul tanggung-jawab.

- Pernikahan di usia anak bukanlah sesuatu yang mudah untuk dijalankan, karena emosi yang bersangkutan masih labil dan pola pikir yang belum matang.
- Beberapa studi menyatakan pernikahan ini cenderung berdampak negatif antara lain putus sekolah, resiko kematian ibu dan anak, kehidupan perkawinan yang rawan konflik, terjadinya KDRT yang menimbulkan disharmoni keluarga dan perceraian. Namun demikian berdasarkan data, pernikahan anak terus terjadi di tengah masyarakat.

2. Hasil Penelitian

Ketahanan Sosial;

Pertengkaran adu mulut dengan pasangan, istri melakukan aksi “ngambek” tidak berbicara dan tidak melayani suami. Terdapat 2 kasus berujung KDRT. Pada umumnya pertengkaran yang terjadi lebih cenderung karena hal yang kecil-kecil seperti suami sering tidak membantu dalam mengasuh anak, suka terlambat bangun pagi atau mempunyai sifat pemalas dan kebiasaan-kebiasaan lain yang kurang disukai istri. Dalam hal ini aspek penghasilan, Kehadiran orang ketiga, pengasuhan anak, campur tangan mertua, perbedaan sifat dan keyakinan terhadap sesuatu merupakan penyebab konflik yang dominan dialami oleh informan.

Ketahanan Psikologis ;

merupakan kemampuan keluarga dalam pengendalian emosi secara positif, konsep diri positif (termasuk terhadap harapan dan kepuasan) dan kepedulian suami terhadap istri. Dalam penelitian ini pertengkaran-pertengkaran yang menimbulkan konflik dalam keluarga pasangan menikah usia anak memang tidak terelakkan terkait masih labilnya sisi emosional. Sifat ego, masih cuek atau santai dengan situasi keluarga menjadi sumber konflik disamping persoalan pengasuhan anak.

Presenter 5

- **Narasumber** : Ridha Aditya Nugraha
- **Asal Universitas** : Universitas Prasetya Mulya
- **Moderator** : Dr. Jendrius
- **Tempat** : Convention Hall (CH), Universitas Andalas.

- **Hari/Tanggal** : Jumat, 06 September 2019
- **Waktu** : 14.19-14.30 WIB

Narasumber : Ridha Aditya Nugraha, Seamless Air Connectivity in ASEAN : Reviewing Airlines Ownership and Control Rules.

Kerangka Paparan :

1. Latar Belakang



2. Open Sky

Perjanjian Bilateral

Harga, frekuensi dan bandara yang di tunjuk.

Perjanjian Open Sky

"...everything is permitted, unless what is expressly forbidden. Open Skies means freedom of air traffic carriage that is forbidden, and to business deals and practices which are forbidden."

(Henri Wassenbergh)

3. Kesimpulan

Situasi di ASEAN mengarah pada skala yang tidak ekonomis.

Relaxing ownership and control rules in ASEAN

- Diperbolehkan naik hingga 49%
- Colombian Avianca's non-voting shares in their subsidiary airlines in Peru and El Salvador.

Question And Answer (QandA) : 1. Bu Weni bertanya ke Bu Fachrina : Di Padang kan cukup tinggi tingkat kekerasan seksual jadi seberapa banyak kasus pelecehan seksual di Padang?

2. Bu Weni bertanya ke bu Aziwanti : Apa saran ibu apabila ada pernikahan dini terjadi?

Answer : 1. Iya, kalau di Padang saya lihat memang cukup tinggi tingkat kekerasan seksual yang terjadi namun apabila dilihat dari data ada sekitar 200an orang per tahun.

2. Kita tahu bahwa pernikahan muda yang terjadi biasanya berdampak terhadap psikologis anak namun seharusnya apabila ada anak yang menikah dini harus ada pengawasan lebih lanjut dari orang tua karena kesadaran orang tua untuk menikahkan anaknya di usia dini biasanya tidak sejalan dengan peraturan UU.

Presenter 6

- **Narasumber** : Lasmi Yupita, Syamsurizaldi.
- **Asal Universitas** : Universitas Andalas
- **Moderator** : Dr. Jendrius
- **Tempat** : Convention Hall (CH), Universitas Andalas.
- **Hari/Tanggal** : Jumat, 06 September 2019
- **Waktu** : 14.56-15.06 WIB

Narasumber : Lasmi Yupita, Syamsurizaldi, The Influence of Private Business Credit (KUR) Toward Employee Income in Empowerment UMKM in Solok Selatan District.

Kerangka Paparan :

1. Latar Belakang

Sejak diberlakukannya masyarakat ekonomi ASEAN telah menyebabkan arus persaingan bisnis menjadi semakin kompetitif, di Indonesia UMKM adalah salah satu bisnis terbesar dan terpenting yang mampu meningkatkan kesejahteraan ekonomi masyarakat. Kredit Usaha Rakyat (KUR) adalah salah satu faktor yang menentukan perkembangan UMKM di Indonesia.

2. KUR

Kredit Bisnis Rakyat (KUR) merupakan program yang dibuat pemerintah untuk membantu wirausahawan dari sisi modal untuk mengembangkan bisnis mereka, dengan adanya KUR ini diharapkan dapat memfasilitasi para pengusaha UMKM dalam mengembangkan bisnis mereka dan meningkatkan pendapatan masyarakat.

3. Hasil

Berdasarkan hasil regresi linear sederhana yang telah dilakukan, koefisien bisnis orang (KUR) adalah 0.220 sehingga bisa dilihat bahwa KUR memainkan peranan yang sangat penting dalam menunjang UMKM di Indonesia. Hasil tes ini juga diperkuat dengan uji statistik dengan nilai signifikan $0,000 < 0,05$ yang dapat disimpulkan memiliki dampak terhadap perekonomian masyarakat.

Presenter 7

- **Narasumber** : Desmaisi, Jendrius, Magdliza Masri.
- **Asal Universitas** : Universitas Andalas
- **Moderator** : Dr. Jendrius
- **Tempat** : Convention Hall (CH), Universitas Andalas.
- **Hari/Tanggal** : Jumat, 06 September 2019
- **Waktu** : 14.56-15.06 WIB

Narasumber : Desmaisi, Jendrius, Magdliza Masri, Divorced Women Then Remarried : A Social Practice In Nagari Padang Gantiang.

Kerangka Paparan :

1. Latar Belakang

70 persen kasus perceraian dilakukan oleh perempuan, Studi Tentang Kawin Cerai dan Implikasinya Pada Masyarakat Sasak di Desa Gelanggang, Kecamatan Sakra Timur, Kabupaten Lombok Timur” (Tritanti dan Tuty Gandarsih, 2005) di Nagari Padang Gantiang pada tahun 2019 perceraian kemudian menikah kembali dilakukan sekitar 136 orang.

2. Hasil

Beberapa hal yang menyebabkan perempuan melakukan praktik kawin cerai dan kawin lagi yaitu struktur yang memungkinkan untuk melakukan pernikahan siri, kondisi ekonomi yang miskin, adanya intervensi pihak ketiga, pengetahuan yang kurang mengenai pernikahan, pendidikan yang rendah dan lainnya.

Presenter 8

- **Narasumber** : Khairunnisa, Alfian Miko, Syamsurizaldi.
- **Asal Universitas** : Universitas Andalas
- **Moderator** : Dr. Jendrius
- **Tempat** : Convention Hall (CH), Universitas Andalas.
- **Hari/Tanggal** : Jumat, 06 September 2019
- **Waktu** : 15.06-15.19 WIB

Narasumber : Khairunnisa, Alfian Miko, Syamsurizaldi, Implementation of Halal Food Policy In Padang City Southeast asia.

Kerangka Paparan :

1. Pendahuluan

Popularitas dari makanan halal di zaman sekarang ini sudah sangat tinggi, di Padang merupakan salah satu kota di Indonesia yang merepresentasikan jajanan atau makanan halal yang cukup terkenal, di ASEAN sendiri Indonesia, Malaysia dan Thailand merupakan negara yang membuat popularitas makanan halal menjadi semakin tinggi.

2. Makanan Halal

Yang disebut sebagai makanan halal adalah yang bersertifikat halal, dan telah menjadi produk yang dicari konsumen, keadaan ini terjadi karena kesadaran konsumen dan produsen produk halal, kesadaran ini meningkatkan kebutuhan akan produk halal yang bukan hanya monopoli kelompok muslim.

3. Kebijakan Makanan Halal di Indonesia.

- 1976 : Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan RI No. 280/Menkes/Per/XI/1976, Tentang Ketentuan Peredaran dan Penandaan pada Makanan yang mengandung Bahan berasal dari Babi.
- 1996 : UU No. 7 tahun 1996 Tentang Pangan, Keputusan Menkes RI No. 82/Menkes/SK/I/1996 tentang pencantuman tulisan halal pada label makanan.
- 2014 : Undang-Undang No 33 tahun 2014, Tentang Jaminan Produk Halal.
- 2019 : Peraturan Pemerintah No 31 tahun 2019, Tentang Jaminan Produk Halal (JPH)

4. Kesimpulan

Indonesia perlu meningkatkan kualitas makanan secara umum dan tidak hanya kota Padang namun di Padang sendiri terus terjadi pengembangan yang tidak hanya dari segi kualitas namun juga dari segi pelayanan yang diberikan, sehingga di masa depan Indonesia bisa menjadi pemasok makanan halal terbesar di dunia.

Presenter 8

- **Narasumber** : Azmi Fitriasia, Wannofri Samry.
- **Asal Universitas** : Universitas Andalas
- **Moderator** : Dr. Jendrius
- **Tempat** : Convention Hall (CH), Universitas Andalas.
- **Hari/Tanggal** : Jumat, 06 September 2019

- **Waktu** : 15.19-15.29 WIB

Narasumber : Azmi Fitrissia, Wannofri Samry, The Heritage of Bagan Siapi Api : From Colonial to Indonesia Government.

Kerangka Paparan :

1. Latar Belakang

Bagan Siapi-API dikenal sebagai daerah penghasil atau produksi perikanan pada masa kolonial hingga 1980, hal ini menyebabkan Bagan Siapi-API memenuhi banyak warisan Cina dan Dutch.

2. Warisan Budaya Bagan Siapi-API

Warisan Tiongkok yaitu tempel, upacara tongkak, rumah cina, makanan cina serta warisan kolonial yaitu rumah sakit kolonial, gereja, sisa pabrik, kantor controleur, bagan pembangunan pelabuhan, banyannan bank air maju, dan lainnya.

Question And Answer (QandA) : Tidak ada pertanyaan dari *Audience*.